The Sunday Oregonian.

VOL. 7—NO. 34. PORTLAND, OREGON. SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1888. PRICE TEN CENTS.

COR. 2ND & MORRISON STS.

S CK.

No wonder! The above simpleton went to one of those shoddy clothing stores that keep open on Sundays and bought an $8.00 summer suit. Now he's worn that suit just 13 days and it's worn out, and it was such trash that he took cold in it and has now a doctor bill to pay besides.

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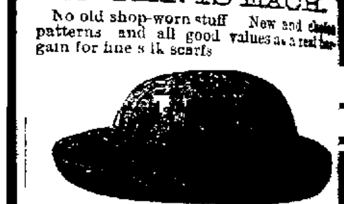

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Accompanied by her own excellent company in the following brilliant repertoire:

Friday evening and Saturday Matinee,

THE DEACON'S DAUGHTER.

Saturday evening, Farewell Performance,

M'LISS, CHILD OF THE SIERRAS.

(As played over 1000 times by Miss Pixley.)

New and Sparkling Songs and Medleys.

Charming Comedy. Elegant Costumes.

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One week commencing Monday May 7, matinee Saturday May 12, the representative American comedian

—ROLAND REED—

Assisted by the same sterling organization which shared his honors during his late phenomenal triumphs in New York and San Francisco, will present Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, the London and New York success,

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Of course you know I am not insane.

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Incidental to each play Mr. Reed will introduce new topical songs, piano recitals and his "Pocket Edition of Erminie" from the great N. Y. Casino success.

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This unequaled exhibition is open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. On Sundays from 1:30 P. M. to 10 P. M. Third street, between Ash and Pine.

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STANTINOPLE TO PARIS.

Thompson Saw on the Route Between these Cities.

Rustchuk, Bucharest, Buda Pesth, Vienna, Munich, Brenner, Verona, Milan and its Crematory—The St. Gothard Tunnel.

Correspondence of the Sunday Oregonian. April.—The first thing seen in approaching Constantinople is the high minarets of "St. Sophia" and of "Solyman the Magnificent" (each of which has six minarets), and these are the last seen in leaving the city by the Bosphorus. The Bosphorus is Constantinople and the city to the entrance Black Sea with a uniform width of miles. Nearly the whole distance are lined with villages and some palaces generally belonging to who are engaged in business Turkey or connected with the foreign and as there are no rise and fall of the houses are built down to the water. The number of ships in is immense, and on account of space between shores most ships depart by daylight. The hills on resemble the hills on the Columbia from The Dalles to John Day's Oregon.

VARNA

From Constantinople to Varna on the is 150 miles, and the time by fifteen hours and fare $30. Varna south side of the Danube and has only an open roadstead without protection from the winds from any the sea, and as the Black noted for stormy weather it is an un to go to in winter or early. The population is about 6000, and it. At Varna is the terminus of railway from Vienna to the Black sea had a good harbor, it would an important commercial place. The from Varna to Rustchuk at the of the Danube, runs through a fine rolling country, almost entirely in wheat, which at this season of the extremely well.

RUSTCHUK

a considerable town on the south the river, and has quite a considerable in grain and wool, but the business done by boats on the river by rail, as boats drawing ten feet of can ascend the Danube to this place. is about half a mile wide, and transfer of trains is made by boat when free of ice, but at this season all passengers are shipped across by and on another train on the side.

to Bucharest the road is rolling country, and all the to be well cultivated and nearly in wheat. The villages along the well built, and church steeples and take the place of the minarets. The last of the minarets a few miles from on the road to Bucharest. The and the "fez" also disappears and wool worn on the head by men and women. The suffering severely is entirely cov heavy loss to the

BUCHAREST

a city of nearly 200,000 much resembles Sacramento in location and appearance. There public and private buildings the palace and other government. There are two fine hotels here which have my proper where travelers are made. The surrounding country very productive and in a good cultivation. The farmers are now for spring crops.

Bucharest to Buda Pesth the face country is rolling, with more timber I have seen in any part of Europe of Norway and Sweden and in clearing was being done many rail fences. The houses of them built of wood as also are of the railway. The rail is not first class, average more than fifteen. The cars are, however, com and the eating stations along the all that can be desired and quite charges, much better and much than the eating stations along most railways.

THE CHARGES PER MILE

for passage however is in America, frequently eight cents per mile and only fifty of baggage is allowed to each passenger. The charges for extra baggage is high. Through this section a frontier is every few hours, where all baggage examined, although all of these countries nominally under the suzerainty of Turkey.

Constantinople all baggage is be examined and if any an export duty the officer in charge generally to understand that by the few francs to him the baggage this course is usually adopted. the Varna another inspection more francs are paid another inspection and a few more at Bucharest another inspection more francs. You pay no duty only to the customs officer to of opening the baggage. Passports must and vised by an officer. My duty for several Passports. None of English and any kind the purpose.

BUDA PESTH

behind us the neces and the officers of the gov (back-sheesh) is a city population. There are really two one side of the Danube and. The city is well built and fine parks, gardens and residences. The streets are shade trees, fountains many fine hotels and the enterprise of the people of to a stranger than city. The Danube at the size of the Willamette navigable for steamers feet of water from Black sea—a distance by the about 600 miles. There of steamboats employed Buda Pesth that the river is navigation eight months of the of Austria-Hungary entering here of great importance both for and railways.

from Buda Pesth to Vienna is rolling country with but little. Everywhere the thrift of the well cultivated, good houses people well clothed, and fine and sheep. Apple, pear and seem to be numerous and they been in the land pomegranate and date

VIENNA

with large parks, public and private museums, the

may add, too, the best dressed men and women. The hotels always indicate the thrift and prosperity of a city and the best hotels I have seen are in Vienna.

The huge high chimneys to be seen in all directions in and around Vienna show that an immense amount of manufacturing is being done, especially in leather and leather goods, which is a specialty here. Many fine buildings are in course of erection, but the palace of the emperor is a rather common place affair, especially in the capital of a country like Austria that has so many elegant public and private buildings. There is but one church in Vienna that can be called fine. St. Stephens is a fine elegant church. The Capuchin church contains the tombs of the royal family. Napoleon's son, the king of Rome, is buried here. There are many other churches, but none of great elegance. The treasure house in the imperial palace contains an immense number of ornaments—jewels, cutlery, ivory, etc., artistically and historically remarkable. The crown jewels are said to be the finest and most valuable in the world.

The Belvedere picture gallery is a very fine one and contains many pictures by the most celebrated of the old as well as modern masters. Copies of the best of the pictures, almost equal in beauty to the originals, can be had here at a comparatively low price. The statuary in the public squares is numerous, but none are of special note. A very fine fountain is that of Schwanthaler, representing "Austria" with the four rivers Danube, Elbe, Vistula and Po.

FROM VIENNA TO MUNICH

The road runs through a rough and hilly country, very much like the country from Eugene City to Jacksonville in Oregon, only there is but little timber. German thrift is however visible everywhere. All the land that is susceptible of cultivation is in use, good houses and barns, well kept up fences, people well dressed, school houses and churches everywhere, fine orchards of apple, pear, peaches and plums, straw stacked in the barn yards and the people all having a thrifty appearance.

Munich, the capital of Bavaria, is a very handsome city and contains much to interest the traveler. The public and private buildings are fine and many of them elegant, especially the royal palace, and the galleries of pictures and sculptures are among the finest in Europe. Elegant parks and public squares, fountains and monuments adorn the city. The statue of "Bavaria," one of the finest as well as one of the largest statues in Europe, is located in front of the "Temple of Fame," and in a most prominent position on elevated ground in the northern part of the city.

The celebrated bronze foundry of Munich is where the bronze doors of our national capitol building were cast, and the models from which they were cast are preserved in the museum of the foundry. Here also can be seen the models from which the statue of Washington, also those of Judges Marshall, Nelson and Story, were cast for the capitol of Virginia, also the model of Abraham Lincoln's emancipation, also Everett, Col. Ellsworth, Webster and other Americans.

I did not see the models for the statues of Baker, Lane, Thurston, Nesmith or any other of our distinguished Oregonians that are to adorn the public squares of Portland.

The statue of P. T. Barnum, ordered by Bridgeport, Connecticut, is nearly completed and is a very fine work of art. It will be an ornament to the city of Bridgeport that she may well be proud of.

THE ISER

Rolling rapidly flows through the city. It is a small stream, of about the size of the Sandy river in Oregon.

The road south from Munich to Venice runs through, or rather over, the celebrated "Brenner Pass" of the Alps. The road follows the Iser into the mountains and then by a very heavy grade ascends the mountains to Innspruck, quite a considerable town and which appears to have quite a number of manufactories of woolen and silk goods. This is the section of destructive snow slides, and after crossing the summit of the mountains we were stopped by a slide that covered our track just ahead of us to the depth of thirty or forty feet and fully 600 feet in length. We were compelled to make a portage across the avalanche and stop at the little town of Botsen, which is on the Adige river and in Austria. The avalanches are common in the Tyrol and often very destructive to life. Only last week seven persons were killed on this road.

The scenery from the summit of the Alps on this road is fully equal to the scenery on the Brunnig and Tete Noire passes, where we were last summer, and the construction of the railway over the mountains, without any considerable tunnel, is certainly fine engineering. The road ascends rapidly and follows the Adige to Verona, which may be said to be in the plains of Italy.

VERONA

Is an old Italian city which looks as though it had seen its best days. The cathedral is a fine Gothic building and the cloisters are fine. There are a number of fine pictures in it, especially an Assumption by Titian, which is one of the best of his pictures. The tombs of the Scaligers are very curious works of art and are worth seeing.

The tomb of "Juliet" is in an old convent on the right bank of the river. In and around the tomb are thousands of cards of visitors from all parts of the world, many of them with mourning borders. Among the many cards here I noticed one tacked to the wall from far-off *Oregon*.

Verona is a fortified city and has a garrison capable of accommodating 20,000 men. Its turreted walls and fortifications are among the most remarkable works of military engineering in Europe.

FROM VERONA TO VENICE

Is three hours by rail. Venice enjoys a Sunday quiet all the year. There are no cabs, or cab drivers to make a noise. The gondoliers appear to study to make as little noise as possible. The first thing to do after reaching Venice is to ride the whole length of the city in a gondola on the Grand canal, and then ascend the Campanile (in the Piazza), which is 340 feet high and command a fine view of the whole city. Everybody travels by gondola just as the people of other cities do by cab or street railway. The streets are canals, with the houses built with lower floors raised but a foot or two above the water.

St. Marks cathedral, which is *the* church of Venice, was built in the eleventh century and is a more curious than elegant church. The mosaic work in and on the church is fine. Above the main portal are the bronze horses which were brought to Rome from Constantinople, then to Venice in 1205 A. D. They were taken to Paris by Napoleon in 1797 and returned to Venice in 1815. The church of St. Mark is more grand than beautiful. The ducal palace adjoining it on the east is a fine large building and is ornamented by a large number of statues, two of which are alike. The Academy picture gallery contains many pictures. Titian's Presentation of the Virgin is a very fine picture. So also Tintoret's Death of Abel and Adam and Eve. The Lion of St. Mark in the court yard of the ducal palace is rather a good looking piece of sculpture.

THE MANUFACTURES OF VENICE

Appear to be confined to glassware, wood carving and gilding. The glass is very fine and the wares sold very cheap compared with what the same ware is sold for in other parts of the world. I have seen no glassware or carving anywhere that will compare in point of beauty with those of Venice, but in the making of purchases the shopkeepers are almost the equal of the people of Naples in asking three times the price they are willing to take. They will ask you $10 for an article which they are anxious to take $5 for, but they always assure you on your entering their store or factory that they have but one price. Venice is a very pleasant city to pass a week in and there are many things of interest here, but it is too near to Rome and Florence, where there are so much more interesting things to see, to detain the traveler longer than a week. It is several hours ride by rail to

MILAN

The thing to see in Milan is the cathedral, the finest building of its kind in the world. It is 500 feet long by 250 feet wide and the central spire or tower is 350 feet in height. There are a large number of other spires on it, and it is said there are 4500 statues on the exterior of the building. There are many fine statues and pictures in the interior, and taking it altogether it is the most beautiful of this class of buildings I have seen. The interior does not however compare in point of elegance with St. Peter's or St. Paul (without the walls) at Rome.

The picture galleries contain many elegant pictures and many elegant copies of the best are to be had that are very fine and very cheap. In the church of St. Ambrose are some fine old frescos by Amer. In this church is his masterpiece, "The Last Supper." This celebrated picture has suffered greatly by the dampness of the building, which even now is quite mouldy, and mold is on the edges of the frescoes. In the church the Lombard kings received the iron crown. The golden altar front and some of the monuments are curious as well as elegant and well worth seeing.

THE MILAN CREMATORY

At Milan is located one of the most complete cremation furnaces, and in which 248 bodies were cremated last year. It is situated in the cemetery adjoining the city and is an elegant establishment. The building is of marble and ornamented with statuary, columns, etc. There are two furnaces in the building, one operated with gas and the other with wood. It takes fifty minutes to cremate a body by either process, and the cost is fifty francs or $10. The paupers are cremated free for the city. The cost of the structure, building, statuary, furnaces and everything was $95,000, and it is owned by a society. The practice of cremation is rapidly on the increase in Italy. There are now twenty one establishments where 1180 bodies were cremated last year. It is certainly the proper way to dispose of the dead.

From Milan via Lake Como, Lugano and Maggiore to St. Gothard tunnel is through a most interesting country, and the scenery is most beautiful. Vineyards are on every side and many silk factories are in operation.

ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL

The longest completed one in the world is nine and one-third miles in length. On the southern side there are three "loops" before the road enters the main tunnel. The grade on the road to reach the south end of the tunnel is very heavy, and two engines are required to eight cars to ascend to the tunnel. Through the tunnel the road descends rapidly to the lake of the Four Cantons—and I am again where I passed some most delightful days last August in and around Lucerne, which looks very dull now compared to what it was in August and September when there were thousands of visitors here. We took a last look at the Lion of Lucerne and took the train for Paris, where we find everything excitement and on the eve of an election, when it is expected General Boulanger will be elected a deputy for the Nord, and trouble for France will again begin.

D. P. THOMPSON.

A HIGH PRIVATE.

The Eccentricities of a Very Wealthy British Earl.

On one occasion a British Earl having a rent roll of £70,000 a year took it into his head to enlist for six months and see what it was like. He did so in the Royal Munster Fusilier stationed at Dover under the name of John Thomas Smith, and was a puzzle to every one in the regiment. The police were informed about the private soldier who never seemed to be without an unlimited supply of cash, and for some time he was the object of great suspicion, but in the regiment he was looked upon with a kind of mysterious awe. Anybody could borrow five or ten shillings from him, and he never expected it back, and he had even been known to purchase a man's discharge from the service. A man who dined when off duty in a private sitting room at the Lord Warden's Hotel, and whose dinner bill very often amounted to fifty days' pay, who paid five shillings a week each to all the men in his room for them to act as his servants, clean his arms and accouterments and do all his fatigues, and gave 100 guineas as a wedding present to his color-sergeant, what wonder then that he was popular with all the non-commissioned officers and men in the regiment?

At last the colonel sent for him to come to his private quarters and remonstrated with him, telling him he was doing the regiment incalculable harm, and as he was evidently a gentleman having a joke he wished he would give it up and purchase his discharge. The earl told the colonel who he was, and said that as he had been in just six months he had intended purchasing anyhow, and if the colonel would grant him leave in plain clothes while the papers were at the Horse Guards he would leave that night. In a week his lordship came down to Dover in his steam yacht, bound to the south of France and Egypt for the winter, and called up at the barracks to receive his official discharge. He made a present of £5 to each non-commissioned officer and a sovereign to every man and boy in the regiment. When he left the barracks the band turned out and played "The Girl I Left Behind Me" and "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and the regiment seemed beside itself for the rest of the day. The colonel and others were glad, however, to get rid of the wealthy private.

JUDAS ISCARIOT.

The Probable Origin of His Name. Some Legends About Him.

There is no doubt or ambiguity with regard to the earliest part of Judas Iscariot's name, says the New Orleans *State*. Judas is merely the Greek or Hellenistic form of the Hebrew Judah, familiar to everybody. But Iscariot is, as it has always been, a puzzle. At least half a dozen interpretations of the word have been suggested by philologists, but no one of them is in all respects satisfactory. The most seeming of their number is that the word is a condensed or corrupted form of the two Hebrew words Ish Kerioth, meaning the man of Kerioth, Kerioth being a village in southern Palestine, where possibly Judas or his family had their origin. The name, however, is of no consequence for our present purpose, and we have remarked it only to show the mystery attaching to the man in every phase of his surroundings.

With regard to his birth, legend and myth are as copious as conjecture with regard to his name. Here are two of them, for which we are immediately indebted to Moncure D. Conway.

In the apocryphal Gospel of the Infancy it is related that a demoniacal boy brought to the child Jesus strikes him, whereupon Jesus weeps and Satan comes out of the boy in the shape of a furious dog. This boy was Judas.

According to another legend Judas' mother had a dream before his birth that her son would murder his father and sell his God. To avert this the child was sunk in the sea, but was cast on shore. He was adopted by a king and queen who had a son whom Judas slew. He fled to Judea, became the page of Pilate, and after the predestined murder of his father learned from his mother their dream. In terror and contrition Judas hears of a prophet who forgives sins, when he throws himself at his feet. Jesus, recognizing his predestined betrayer, accepts him as a disciple, and intrusts him with the purse, so that Judas' avarice might be excited and the plan of salvation not fail. Judas thus became heir apparent to the infernal throne, and in many pictures of eastern churches he appears seated on the knees of a majestic Satan.

A MINING EPISODE.

Early Discovery of Mines in the Blue Mountains.

Story of Tom, the Spaniard,—His Murderous Deeds and Tragic Fate at Auburn in 1862.

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

The first news of the existence of gold in the Blue mountains came from prospectors who returned to the valley late in the fall of 1861, bringing the news that they had discovered placer mines on the waters of the Powder river. One of these was an Oregon man named Griffin. He was the discoverer of a gulch that put into Powder river no far from the main valley of that name. There had not been time to develope the district, and without having much to show the little company returned to The Dalles with news that gold existed in paying quantity in the Blue mountain ranges. The season before had witnessed the development of mines east of Snake river in the Salmon river district. When these mines were filled up the overflow went on prospecting the adjoining region, and the result was discoveries in the Blue mountains of Oregon and the immensely rich placer digging of Boise Basin. Griffin and his party spread no extravagant rumors, but told a plain story that attracted attention because it gave promise of new mining ground existing in Eastern Oregon.

HO FOR POWDER RIVER!

The winter of 1861-2 had been the most disastrous ever known for floods and heavy snowfalls in the mountains, exceeded anything known in previous history. Thousands were congregating at Portland and The Dalles waiting for the opening of travel to seek some one or other of the various mining regions of the upper country. A fair proportion sought the new ground of Eastern Oregon and took the route across the Blue mountains by the old emigrant road that came by the way of the Umatilla. Trains and wagons, large and small outfits, were continually leaving The Dalles, and the road was alive with traveling gold hunters. It was easy enough going up the old emigrant route to Umatilla, but the fun commenced when they tried to cross the mountains. Snow lay on the ranges solid and deep, and when the sun of ripening springtime shone upon it travel was impossible. In the early morning it would be a frozen crust, but by the time the sun was fairly up this crust grew soft and travel was closed. They got out their mining shovels, or made rough tools of wood, and began to dig. Hundreds digged and delved in the heavy deposit, gradually making a narrow track where horses mired in mud with snow four feet on either side of them. In course of time by a new route thought to be a cut off this caravan of gold seekers dug themselves over the main divide and found the waters of Grand Ronde river about twenty miles up from the valley of that name. They waded, rode their pack and saddle horses sometimes up to their necks in the snow melted flood, and forded the raging torrent lengthwise for many a weary mile.

A GLIMPSE AT AUBURN

Crossing a mountain spur one beautiful spring day this immigration of gold seekers looked from its height down upon beautiful Grand Round valley. Bordered with green and precipitous mountains all around it lay the charming valley, but the flood from those summits created a broad lake that occupied one half its surface. It was toil some work within the miry valley, land flooded and half afloat as it was. But before May had gone the early immigration had swept over the Promised Land and, discarding the poor diggings of Griffin's gulch, had set up saloons and a brewery at Auburn on Blue Canyon, or were working the classic sands of French gulch, Freeze Out, etc. A string of log buildings a mile long was named for Auburn in California. An early immigration that was wending its way from Marysville, California, to the northern mines heard of those new diggings and cast their lot there. It was a busy place and grew busier. Summer waned and autumn brought there 5000 people from Missouri and Arkansas, who preferred to winter there to go to the Willamette. These built more log houses, they set up as lawyers, doctors and even preachers, and the winter of 1862-3 passed there with much enjoyment and far more true social intercourse than is known often in refined circle. There were many families among the expectant thousands and their log homes were social centers.

ORGANIZING BAKER COUNTY

In the fall of 1862 the legislature of Oregon met, and there were several of the Powder river people there to see to the interest of the new diggings. The valleys of Eastern Oregon were made into a new county called Baker, and officers acceptable to the people were named in the bill. So the district was no longer out of the pale of civilization and banished from justice. The spring before that a homicide had been committed and the criminal had been sent below and the witnesses with him. The nearest magistrate was Squire Amory Holford, who lived on the Oregon side of the line five miles from Walla Walla. Here the prisoner was examined and committed and ordered to be kept in the county jail, which was at The Dalles, 140 miles away. The writer happened to be in custody and made the journey of nearly 200 miles with him for a prisoner. We made a bargain at the outset that Jim lived up to like a man. He was a Tennessean and his father was a cousin to President Polk. Jim was a Union man, and his parents were secesh. When being sadly imposed on one time the boy cut one of them. I said: "Now, Jim, if you stand trial you will go to the prison for life, but you will never be happy if you escape. I make you this promise, if you go peaceably I won't iron you, and if you go to prison I will see you pardoned in four years." Jim agreed, and the bargain was well kept on all sides. He hunted the horses and we traveled together amicably enough, but the bargain would hardly have worked in a case of murder in the first degree. Wasco county once extended from the Cascade range to the Rocky mountains and was too large to be divided into comfortable precincts. Baker county and Umatilla divided the country for a few years, but now counties are as plentiful as blackberries.

South mountain ravine that had stood desolate through the gloomy ages from the time the great upheaval raised it from the ocean and the volcanic fire poured flow of lava over the interior, from the ages when the ice fields planed out its ravines and the forests first grew, had become awakened to civilized life and influences. Where the bear had held council saloons grew and gathered in the honest miner to drink beer or whisky and play cards. In the early days of mining camps saloons are centers of thought and action. Men meet there because they cannot well meet anywhere else, and they play cards there because they must do something. To say that a miner visited the saloon and drank and played cards was no derogatory. The boys had no other recreation or recourse.

A TRAGIC EPISODE

One day in November 1862, when the new county was scarcely organized and saloons were the only recognized power in the land, two clever fellows named John Desmond and William Lybia were in a saloon in Lower Auburn when "Tom the Spaniard" and two other greasers came in and challenged the boys to a game of poker. When the cards were dealt it transpired that Tom had no dust and was trying to bluff the boys into a game in hopes to win and "recoup" himself at their expense. Desmond and Lybia rose from the table refusing to play their gold against the greaser's bluff. Tom became very violent and they replied. It is possible they chaffed him severely and did not calculate on his ferocious nature. Suddenly he drew a terrible weapon—a bare and heavy bladed knife—and with this he stabbed Lybia so he fell dead. Then he had a fierce and deadly struggle with the other. Finally he stabbed him also, and the two men who a few moments before had been life and cheerfulness lay there dead. The Spaniard was an adept with the knife. It had a curved blade. When he struck with it he gave a twist to the blade, and this twist had cut each of these boys to the heart. He was too dexterous by half.

When the news spread through camp that Desmond and Lybia were killed, fierce and sullen rage pervaded Auburn and the surrounding mining districts. Desmond and Lybia were well known and generally liked. They were of average intelligence and [illegible] city with many friends. The Spaniard had taken his swarthy visage out of the camp and for a while it seemed impossible to find his hiding place. Parties scoured the mountains unavailingly, but the second day two miners from Mormon Basin found him skulking near their camp, arrested him and brought him to Auburn. Hunger and cold had tamed Tom and he surrendered.

A SENSATIONAL TIME

There was no jail finished, so the desperado was taken to a saloon by Sheriff George Hall, and a strong guard was put in place to keep watch over him. On the outside was a crowd of citizens who favored Judge Lynch and were determined to have justice summarily served on the Spaniard. So the night passed—the prisoner and sheriff's posse was within and an armed mob without. George Hall was the newly appointed sheriff and a very determined fellow. His duty and sympathy coincided, and he was determined to sustain the law. When morning dawned thousands thronged into the town from all surrounding camps, for word had spread on the wings of the wind. There was firm determination on the faces of many, and eager expectancy warmed the gaze of most. There were those, too, who were friends of law and order and desired to keep the reputation of the camp above reproach. Among the miners was J. M. Kirkpatrick, well known in Oregon in early days, a man of great force of character and of good presence. He was one of a mining company on Freeze Out. Early that morning impromptu remarks having been made to excite the people, Kirkpatrick, who was a forcible stump speaker, addressed the crowd in the interest of law and order. A sort of self appointed chief of the vigilantes was one Capt. Johnson, a trader, who was a passionate and ill balanced man, whose mind was bent on executing mob law.

ORGANIZING A MOB

Johnson tried to inflame popular sentiment that unfortunately was in a very combustible condition, and urged it to be the duty of the people to take the law in their own hands. Thus the morning passed feverishly away, with Johnson's store for a center of mob action. Different men spoke, taking different views of the situation. Johnson came to the front oftener than any, and finally showed what he was after by making the crowd that took his view an offer that saved them further trouble of one kind—he volunteered to be their leader, and was thenceforth dubbed captain. His followers were a cowardly lot, and succeeded in forcing matters to an issue by merely numerical strength, for they had no other quality.

A MOUNTAIN COURT.

In the course of the forenoon the case took its regular legal course, and it was arranged that a preliminary examination should be held by Justice of the Peace Abell, an old gentleman who was from Marysville, California, and had filled the same office there. He was a quiet, venerable looking man, and finding no way of shirking so important a duty, looked about to see what could be done to make his task easier and less disagreeable. He invited the county clerk, who was a fast penman, to assist him in taking down the evidence. When the hour came the prisoner was moved under guard of the sheriff's posse to a shelter roughly built on the ridge above Freeze Out gulch.

The rag, tag and bobtail of the whole mining district, with Johnson's vigilantes marching with their rifles and revolvers bravely exhibited as their escort, followed in the rear, and soon all there was of vitality and passion within a day's reach was gathered around the open shed temporarily transformed into a temple of justice. It was a curious sight and a motley throng. The venerable justice set the wheels in motion, and for a while there was a steady examination carried on and put down. It was late in November, and the wintry air swept in chilly gusts around that improvised court room. Vigilance couldn't endure so much wind to such a monotonous proceeding. What transpired under the small shed was only heard by a hundred at most, and however interesting and exciting was not known to the thousands that clustered on the hill, whose suppressed murmurings were like the whisperings of fate. Johnson could not keep his cohorts in place without action, so once in an hour or so the gallant captain and his squad would make a rush on the throng and try to capture the unlucky Spaniard. The charge of the light brigade was always met by Sheriff Hall and his posse with rifles leveled and a grim look that meant business. The vigilantes did not want to barter for the right to hang [illegible]

THERE CAME A CRISIS

One of the charges of mob law is aimed more [illegible] became the afternoon was growing short and the air more chill. They actually came up to the sacred altar where justice sat at work, and the group for a moment was excessively dramatic. A very small nucleus contained the criminal and the court, and around them flashed rifle barrels promiscuously. The weapons of the law and the mob actually crossed over the heads of the officers, and they rose and stood amid the surging current. The effervescence would have passed off and business been resumed, no doubt, only for the ill nature of the county clerk, who was temporarily pressed into service. His good nature led him to give his official services. His ill nature brought proceedings to a sudden close. He had sworn witnesses and [illegible] down evidence until the proceedings wearied him no more. When in danger of being trampled on he rose and stood. Seeing the vacant chair, Johnson jumped on it and then began a speech. One of his gestures upset the ink, and [illegible] a flood of blackness before the clerk's eyes. Now the clerk, like all other clerks, couldn't bear having his manuscript defaced, and when he realized what had happened he somehow acquired a supply of emotional insanity that sent Johnson whirling out of the chair [illegible]

EVIDENTLY MIXED

For a moment the scene was wild. The vigilantes forgot about Tom the Spaniard and swore they would kill the county clerk, and all the sheriff's men were waiting to see them do the deed. The event was in doubt when the clerk jumped on the table, waved his hand to the crowd and volunteered to make a little speech. His enemies kept their aim on him and he went ahead. Bye the bye Squire Abell had turned up missing as soon as a little order crept into the proceedings and could no more be found. There was no court and no need of further effort, but the clerk's speech succeeded in placing matters on a change of base. He volunteered to finish taking down evidence, and for the honor of the camp urged the crowd to give the criminal a show of trial by selecting a jury to hear the evidence and give a verdict. This caught the humor of the crowd; they gave cheers for the clerk and told him to go ahead. It seemed to him and others that "Tom's" fate was certain enough, but they preferred to see the wretch adjudged guilty by some pretense of a jury rather than have him brutally murdered with no appearance of having had a trial.

A TRIAL BY JURY

So the taking of evidence was resumed, and about the time that November's sun sought the west for his pillow it was finished. The thousands patiently waited, and even Johnson's men did not complain. They knew well enough how it must end. The jury had been elected by common consent, and were now brought to the front and the evidence read over to them and to the vast crowd that surrounded them. Having heard the evidence, there could be no shadow of doubt as to the guilt of the Spaniard; the verdict of "guilty" was rendered and the fate of the prisoner was sealed. The crisis was judgment rendered by a court in criminal cases, and in this case the people themselves were the court, so the question was next submitted to the well chilled thousand: "Shall the prisoner remain in the hands of the authorities?" The response came from a throng with thousands of throats, and the answering "no" went through those hills as a sound less awe one than thunder could have done since the Blue mountains had their origin. For all I know its reverberations may be sounding to this day.

A SUMMARY ENDING

Then Sheriff Hall addressed the crowd, and while he was speaking a rush was made and a struggle to obtain possession of the prisoner took place, but the sheriff's posse held the ground and kept them at bay. Geo. Collier Robbins, so well known here twenty five to thirty years ago, spoke for law and order, so did others, but the mob was hungry for its prey. The calm sneer of the Spaniard at their impotent fury maddened Johnson's gang of roughs. A fight ensued and some shots were fired, but the sheriff did not wish to kill white men in such a cause and allowed himself to be overpowered. The greaser was shackled with a heavy ox chain fastened to his leg. Regular irons were not to be had, and these were improvised for the occasion. This chain was seized, and the men dragged him by main strength down the rocky stumpy hillside. When far enough away to be sure of possession they slipped a noose around his neck and dragged him through the narrow gulch and its one long street, until finding a convenient tree the rope was thrown over a limb and the remains of Tom the Spaniard swung to the music of November winds as a warning to all ruffianism that miners' law and actual justice could protect that community from outlawry and harm.

THE WINDING UP

Tom never knew how they served him, for at one of the first moves of the mob his head struck a stump and the blow must have knocked him senseless. In the melee at the close three men were wounded, but not fatally hurt. One of the Spaniard's friends was seen firing shots into the crowd that finally made way with Tom, and as he ran they followed over the ridge towards French Gulch. He was undoubtedly shot down and summarily made away with. The original tragedy cost two men's lives, and there were two victims to their memory. There were four men killed and three were wounded as the outcome of the game of cards Tom couldn't put up cash on.

There had gathered about Auburn a lot of roughs and gamblers who thought they owned the place. Matt Bledsoe was there, and many others, but a November chill scared them and they shook in their boots. The death of the two miners and the "deep damnation of their taking off" did not trouble these gentry so much as did the act of the thousands in pronouncing this verdict on their murder. The effect on the morals of the camp was beneficial rather than otherwise. There was no jail, and to have kept him for trial would have cost a county destitute of revenue thousands of dollars. When they saw what might be expected in case they invited a popular judgment, these *chevaliers d'industrie* stood not on the order of their going, but went quickly to the happier fields of Boise basin. Peace reigned in Auburn after the dust of that November execution was blown away, and Justice Abell resumed his office, but courted no more murder cases.

That was over a quarter of a century ago, and Auburn is no longer county seat. The mines are China diggings; the long row of log houses has been burned for firewood, and the few that remain bear no mark of their old time history and social experiences. Baker City has arisen in the valley ten miles below, and many of its prosperous men will identify the features of this story and bear witness to its entire truth.

AFRICA'S FEVER BELT.

The Uninhabitable Portion of the West Coast.

Nineteenth Century.

Christianity has as yet been offered chiefly to the least promising of the races of Africa, and that too under the least promising physical conditions. How is this? A most all round Africa, and most remarkably all along the coast of Guinea, there runs for the breadth of from 50 to 150 miles inland from the coast a belt of malarious country, consisting of low lying plains and vast mangrove swamps, which are covered with masses of decaying vegetation. The climate is hot and moist, the sun beats fiercely down, and the foul fog which it draws up from the stagnant waters is charged with death. If it does not destroy life at once, at least, like opium eating, it slowly saps all the vital forces. The nobler beasts of burden themselves sicken and die in this pestilential atmosphere. No amount of care enables them to live out their natural term. Woe to the European visitor who leaves his vessel and incautiously passes a night upon the shore. He sometimes falls a victim at once, or, worse still, he carries about henceforward a sentence of death within himself. Sierra Leone itself has long been known as the white man's grave. Those Europeans who manage somehow or other to acclimatize themselves are generally the least favorable specimens of their race. It is not, as Mr. Blyden points out, the fittest, but the unfittest, who survive. The finer and more manly African races, who live behind the coast ranges of mountains and within the central plateau, with its more moderate temperature and invigorating air, when they venture down to this fever stricken region themselves gradually degenerate physically and morally, even as did the hardy Samnites of old when they pressed down from their mountain fastnesses in the central Apennines to the luxurious shore of Campania. With noble self-devotion, but, it must be added, with a strange short-sightedness, European missionaries have thrown themselves into this hopeless region, and with rapidly enfeebling bodies and minds have labored on among a people who are physically incapacitated, even if Christianized, for any vigorous exertion till death released them. Not a single missionary settlement, except the few struggling stations along the pestilential lower Niger, has, I believe, yet been planted 100 miles from the west African coast among those nobler races, such as the Mandingos or the Fulahs, one convert from among whom would be worth, as a center of new influence and as an omen of hope for the future, any number of natives of the coast.

Statesmen in Council.

DUBLIN, May 5.—The Belfast *Whig* states that Gladstone gave audience to three Parnellite members of parliament Thursday. Lord Rosebery was also present. The subject discussed was a proposal to draft an Irish local government scheme as a stepping stone to home rule.

—Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodation at No. 2 Washington street, office Northern Pacific Railroad.

WARD McALLISTER.

A Man Who is New York's Most Exclusive Society Director.

His History and that of His Immediate Family—A Brother of the Noted San Francisco Lawyer.

Written for The Sunday Oregonian.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The man who holds the open sesame to New York society is named Ward McAllister. The word society is here used in its strictest sense. For years Mr. McAllister has passed upon all candidates who have sought admission into the sacred precincts called society. He has made and unmade hundreds of men and women. He is a professional society man who has said who shall and who shall not be considered in the swim. His position came to him without seeking. It is no an appointive office, nor is it an elective office. McAllister is a man of good taste and gentle breeding, and fond of pleasure. Years ago anybody could get a foothold in society so they possessed money. No matter how vulgar and rude, if their path was gilded by gold, and because of the miscellaneous characters of receptions and dinners and balls, those persons who considered themselves a little better than their neighbors refused to mix in the crowds that thronged ballrooms and fashionable houses where receptions were held. McAllister attempted to remedy this. How well he succeeded may be judged from the fact that he recently stated that New York society in reality consisted of not more than 400 persons. This statement has brought a shower of denunciation upon him, and everybody is asking "who is Ward McAllister, and what right has he to set himself up as a judge to pass upon the social standing of men and women?"

McAllister is about 50 years of age. He is a tall, broad shouldered, well built, fine-looking man. He walks with a springy gait and usually has his hands behind him. He wears an imperial and a heavy iron gray mustache. He is a Southerner and comes from a family of good social standing. His grandfather was chief justice of the state of Georgia for a number of years and was United States district attorney under Washington. His father was judge of the circuit court of the United States, and his brother Hall McAllister is one of the leading lawyers of the Pacific coast to-day, and probably has an income of $100,000 a year. The family is a family of lawyers. Ward McAllister was admitted to the bar in California in 1851, and then joined his brother in partnership. The partnership lasted for two years, and then he established himself in New York. Mrs. McAllister is the daughter of a wealthy Georgian named Gibbon. She is a very estimable lady, but does not go in society, not caring much for the excitement. She lives on Sixteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue. It is a substantial house, and is well furnished. He has one daughter and two sons. His daughter Louise is a very clever woman. Like her father, she is fond of society and assists him in his organization schemes. His eldest son, Ward McAllister, Jr., is a lawyer. He was a judge in Alaska, but was relieved by President Cleveland upon charges which were preferred against him by the Presbyterian ministers to Miss Cleveland. Since then the charges have been proven to be false. There is talk of running him for congress from Alaska when it is organized as a territory. Ward McAllister is a good real estate lawyer. He is not a rich man as riches are counted nowadays, but is comfortably well off, having an income of from $15,000 to $20,000 a year.

He is thoroughly conversant with New York society, having made it a study and sort of hobby for years. He knows everybody's history and all about everybody's antecedents. He has been called the John Kelly of New York. He organizes society and does work which no one else cares to do, and takes a delight in doing it. This gives him a great deal of prominence. He is an epicure and arranges with Delmonico and other caterers for very unique suppers. His own entertainments are very elaborate, and invitations to them are much sought after. He organized the Patriarchs' ball, and soon afterwards the Junior Patriarchs, or F. C. D. C.—Family Circle Dancing Class. The F. C. D. C. has now ceased to exist, but through no fault of Mr. McAllister. Those persons who are now charging him with being too exclusive about six years ago said he was not exclusive enough. They said anyone could go to the Junior Patriarchs, and they organized the Cotillon and the Assembly. The Cotillon was organized by Mrs. Chapman, daughter of John Jay, and the members adopted as their shibboleth "Early Hours and No Flowers." This has, however, now become a dead letter, for the Cotillon balls are as late as any, and the flowers worn at them are very elaborate.

The Cotillon was organized against the McAllister clan. Mr. McAllister has charge of the invitations to the Patriarchs ball. Every member is entitled to five invitations and invitations for his family for his $100 subscription. Each member sends to Mr. McAllister a list of those persons he wishes to have invitations for. Mr. McAllister goes over the list, and if he finds two requests for invitations for the same man, he notifies one of these persons who is asking for the invitation of that fact. He has the power to refuse to give an invitation, but if he saw that some very objectionable person was to be invited he would probably notify the subscriber who was asking for the invitation and have the request withdrawn. Two years ago Mr. Pierre Lorillard asked for an invitation for a young society actress. This young lady had made herself exceedingly popular by her aptitude for amateur theatricals. McAllister was willing to give the invitation, but some society people objected, and Mr. Lorillard withdrew her name. At the ball this year Mr. McAllister saw the lady on the floor. He knew no invitation had been issued to her, and he went to the man who takes the ticket and asked:

"On whose invitation did Miss —— come in?"

"On Mrs. Edward Cooper's," was the reply.

Mr. McAllister looked out the card. Mrs. Edward Cooper had asked for an invitation for Miss Stauffer, of New Orleans, the young lady to whom S. J. Tilden left $100,000. Miss Stauffer was unable to attend, and returned the invitation to Mrs. Cooper, explaining the reason. Mr. Cooper then innocently erased Miss Stauffer's name and substituted the name of the young actress.

"Riches no longer constitute a sufficient introduction into society," he said recently. "Millionaires are too common to receive exact deference. A fortune of a million is only respectable poverty, so we draw the line on another basis. Old connections, gentle breeding, perfection in all the requisite accomplishments of a gentleman, elegant leisure, and an unstained private reputation count for more than newly gotten wealth. You would be surprised at the number of men these requirements strike out of consideration. The truth is, we are not a nation of Chesterfields and Bayards, Sidneys and Raleighs."

FOSTER COATES.

Deprived of Vested Rights.

LIMA, May 5.—A supreme decree was published last night depriving John L. Thorndike of all vested rights in the affairs of the Molendo, Arequipa and Puno railroad, and appointing an administrator and other principal employes.

Bishop Ireland's Elevation.

ST. PAUL, May 5.—The *Northwestern Chronicle* formally announces Bishop Ireland's elevation to an archbishop, with jurisdiction over Minnesota and Dakota. Minnesota will be divided into three dioceses and Dakota into three.

New goods for the season just opened. Nicoll, the tailor, 126 First street.

TERRITORIAL POLITICS.

Interesting Gossip About Men Who Are in the Swim.

THAT LITTLE BLAINE RESOLUTION.

What is Said About it—Judge Turner's Narrow Escape—The King County Men—Senator Dolph on the Situation.

SEATTLE, May 5.—The convention to be held in Ellensburg next September, for the nomination of a republican candidate for delegate to congress, is a subject about which much talk is going on, especially in view of the admitted fact that several men, who took a prominent part in the convention just over, were training for the race. The candidacy of Judge Turner, of Spokane, and W. J. Thompson, of Tacoma, is not denied, although Thompson is not now pressing matters very decidedly. Thomas H. Brents, of Walla Walla, was not at the convention, but his name is used freely and very confidently, and a sentiment has gone abroad that he is something more than simply an available man. Thomas J. Humes, of Seattle, ex-member of the legislature, is also favored, and reasons are urged for his nomination which are admitted to be very strong. O. C. White, of Dayton, is spoken of, but it is said he does not want it.

It is said of Turner that he cannot be elected without the aid of King county, and that King county will go against him, because of his opinion in the Miller murder case. He is well known as being opposed to woman suffrage. However, his strength, generally speaking, is admitted.

On the other hand, Thompson is an unqualified woman suffragist, and rendered valuable aid as member of the house in the last legislature to secure the passage of the present suffrage law. Thompson could secure a large following.

Brents, while his qualifications are not denied, has afforded some grounds for reports that he would be sympathetic with railroad interests. The fate of C. M. Bradshaw, who was defeated by Delegate Voorhees, is recalled in connection with Brents's possibilities. Nevertheless, not a few confidently predict that Brents will be the man.

White doesn't want the place, but in view of the movement in the late convention in favor of Blaine, that should be one of White's strongest points, in the eyes of King county at least.

Humes made a good record in the last legislature on the railroad question, and against woman suffrage, and his candidacy gains in favor, because, possessing much individual popularity, he appears strong on exactly the points where others are claimed to be weak.

There is a man named Milton Gabel, over in Whitman county, who will be a very dark horse.

Probably a great many people in the territory would be surprised if the supreme court, at its special sitting this summer, decides the present woman suffrage law in conflict with the organic act.

That Blaine resolution appears to have been loaded, judging from what has occurred since the convention. The King county delegation, which was substantially instructed to mould the convention in the interests of Blaine, claims that the opponents of the resolution have put themselves in a hole, so to speak. If Blaine is the nominee at Chicago, they say, he will naturally favor the men who stood by him from the start, and as certainly turn the cold shoulder on those who opposed him. If he is not the nominee, no harm can come from endeavors to compliment him for his services to the party. Anyhow many of the men who voted against the resolution are industriously trying to straddle the situation. The King county delegation are making in a quiet way all possible capital out of the situation and are quietly poking fun at the men who are now professing unqualified admiration for Blaine but who would not vote for complimentary resolutions. These men appear to have changed their minds as to the prospects of Blaine's candidacy. From this standpoint King county, together with the others which supported it, have won some prestige, and the tendency of the other side to try to adjust matters, has had the effect of softening whatever ill-feeling was aroused during the convention. That little resolution has brought them together. They are talking matters over. Presumptions are giving way to clear understanding of each other's objects and motives. Friction is being reduced, and they are beginning to see that they are really not so far apart after all as they at first supposed. The framers of the resolution builded more wisely than they knew.

The interest taken in the convention is being contrasted with lukewarmness manifested by the democrats in their convention, held recently. The difficulty then was not who to choose from the many aspirants, but can anyone be found who will attend the national convention. It is related that Meyer Kaufman, of Tacoma, who attended the democratic convention, sent a telegram to a politician in Tacoma, requesting him to recommend some man for election as delegate who would certainly serve. It is not known what was the answer.

Judge Turner probably does not know the narrow escape he made from doing something which several clever gentlemen would have endeavored to turn to his disadvantage. After Col. Lyon had introduced the Blaine resolution, Judge Turner called his friend Taylor, of Spokane, to the chair, and then took a seat among the delegates, with the evident intention of making a speech. The judge owes his advancement in political life to the late President Arthur, and naturally he is not in sympathy with the Blaine movement. He is a Gresham man, and he evidently intended to antagonize the Blaine resolution vigorously. It is said he wasn't in a good humor, for the reason, it is further said, that some one had given some kind of an assurance that that resolution would not be introduced. Sam Hyde, of Spokane, says such an assurance was given. Some of the Blaine men, observing the judge, hoped he would say something, believing that he would do so in very definite language. They say that had he done so they would have given him a great deal of trouble straightening matters out hereafter. Probably the judge would have a great deal to say about such a result happening; but before he had a chance to speak Barton, of Pierce, moved to table the resolution, and Judge Turner seconded the motion, thus cutting off further debate. So, by a scratch, it appears, the judge escaped falling into the hands of those who were then seeking whom they might devour.

John H McGraw, than whom there is no more popular man in King county, is not backward in saying that he would have aided in making things very uncomfortable for Judge Turner It will be remembered that during the last setting of the territorial supreme court the judge, who was then on the bench, wrote the opinion of the court in the celebrated Miller murder case, reversing the ruling made by Chief Justice Jones in the trial of the case, and ordering a new trial. In obedience to the position of the court as formulated in Judge Turner's opinion, Chief Justice Jones ordered Miller's release, much to the indignation of King county people, regardless of party. Judge Turner, in the opinion, scored Mr. McGraw rather unmercifully for what he had done as sheriff in the Miller case. Mr. McGraw, and King county people generally, think the judge's strictures were uncalled for, and should he pose as a candidate for office and solicit the support of King county people, he would discover, it is said, the extent of Mr. McGraw's influence. This matter will, undoubtedly, affect the judge's aspirations to be the next delegate to congress. Of course it is well understood that Judge Turner was only one of three justices who decided the Miller case, although he prepared the opinion of the court. But he is responsible only in a qualified way for the language of the opinion, as the other justices adopted the opinion as written before it was announced. Nevertheless, the circumstance is a feature in territorial politics.

But Judge Turner is associated with some politicians who manage to have a great deal to say about territorial affairs, and these same politicians managed to defeat King county in the convention in its efforts to defeat Tom Cavanaugh for delegate, and succeeded also in shelving the Blaine resolution So it may be safely asserted that King county doesn't own the earth, or even that flourishing part designated as Washington territory. One of these influential gentlemen is O. C. White, of Dayton, the man who received the highest vote for delegate at the late convention. Mr. White has proven himself a very clever wire puller on more than one occasion. He was a member of the council in the last legislature; is delegate at large to the central committee, and has had a good deal of training in political work. Mr. White doesn't appear to have much trouble fixing things in the East. Then the judge finds a sympathetic friend in Secretary Owings, and if Mr. Owings wasn't a pretty influential man, doubtless so much attention would not be paid to what he does in a political way. Tom Cavanaugh is a rustler himself, and even if he is training with men more influential, probably, than himself, he knows how to work, and has many friends. Then, too, Judge Turner has had some experience himself. So it isn't safe for any one to assert that Judge Turner would be defeated, even if King county and King county's influence went against him.

Mr. Cavanaugh said to-day that Secretary Owings did not antagonize Maj. Hayden, of Olympia, for delegate in his (Cavanaugh's) interest. This recalls some gossip which was in circulation to-day. It is given simply as one of the alleged tips which are quietly going around. It is interesting enough to tell, anyhow: That the King county people were going to antagonize any man favored for delegate by Secretary Owings was known some time before the convention met. The story is that Secretary Owings, in order to provide against contingencies, placed two Richmonds in the field, arranging, however, that Maj. Hayden, as Richmond No. 1, should leave the impression on the King county delegation that he was opposed to Mr. Cavanaugh, who was Richmond No. 2. It appears Maj. Hayden succeeded, more or less completely, in leaving this impression. This was slightly emphasized by a report that Cavanaugh's candidacy would result in defeat of both him and Maj. Hayden. The latter wasn't nominated at all, but notwithstanding his candidacy in opposition to Cavanaugh Hayden was nominated for an alternate, and he accepted it without any compunctions, although Mr. Cavanaugh seconded the nomination. Of course Maj. Hayden would have accepted first place, but he wasn't nominated, and in securing a place as alternate two of Secretary Owings's friends are on the slate. Maj. Hayden is alternate of O. C. White. Considering that the arrangement of names of delegates was arbitrary, this association is suggestive. This is the story. If it is true it goes to prove that politics admit of much cleverness at times.

There are reasons for believing that under certain conditions Hyde and Minor, the first two delegates, will be given seats in the national convention, and the remaining four will be considered the contingents. All of which may indicate that the Blaine men know a hawk from a hand-saw, whether the wind is blowing southerly or not.

Senator Dolph, in a recent letter to ex-Collector Bash, of Port Townsend, referring to the presidential situation, says: "I think Senator Harrison stands a very good chance of being nominated for vice-president, and it begins to look as if Blaine, unless he announces positively that he would decline if nominated for president before he sails from Europe (which it is understood will be two days before the convention meets), will be nominated notwithstanding his letters of declination." Mr. Bash favors Harrison for first place.

Col. J. C. Haines, of Seattle, developed great strength in the convention as a leader of men. His methods are conciliatory, although never ambiguous. He could crowd more ideas into a few sentences than any man in the convention, and has the happy faculty of shutting up when he is done. He never tires those whom he seeks to convince. His impetuosity in victory or defeat enables him to clinch his success and often to turn defeat into victory, or so modify the effect of reverses that his antagonists are misled. When he does lose he loses gracefully. Probably for force and directness Sam Driver, of Spokane, was second only to Col. Haines. Mr. Driver, when aroused, expresses himself in a most vehement manner. His sentences are short, pointed and, occasionally, epigrammatic. He can arouse any amount of enthusiasm.

While the delegates to the national convention are well known, a word may be said about each of them. E. B. Hyde is a successful business man in Spokane. He isn't opposed to Blaine, but is understood to be a Gresham man. Dr. T. T. Minor of Seattle is the mayor of that city. He has a long following of influential friends. He is a most pronounced Blaine man. Edward Whiston of North Yakima is associated with ex-Chief Justice Lewis in the banking business. He doesn't oppose Blaine, but Gresham would not be an unpleasant alternative. W. J. Thompson of Tacoma is a banker, ex-member of the legislature, and has been successful both in business and politics. He is a Blaine man. He straddled that resolution very cleverly. O. C. White of Dayton is editor of the Dayton *Chronicle*, member of the council in the late legislature, and takes a lively interest in politics on all occasions. He professes to be a Blaine man. Gresham would likely be his second choice. T. H. Cavanaugh of Olympia is editor of the republican *Partisan*, is territorial printer. He professes to favor Blaine, but Gresham would not be opposed by him. SAREF.

IMMIGRATION ITEMS.

Complete Descriptive Phamphlet to be Printed—12,000 Additional Posters Ordered.

At the special meeting of the immigration board yesterday it was decided to employ two special canvassers to continue the work of soliciting subscriptions for the advertising fund. Messrs. J. R. Robb and Daniel Vernon were selected for the work.

The bill of Kohn & Lippitt, $13, for uniform for Agent Moorehead, which had been referred to a committee for verification, was ordered paid.

I. W. Baird was authorized on behalf of the board to secure the printing of 12,000 posters.

On motion of Mr. Corbett, the compilation of a complete phamphlet descriptive of Portland and the resources of the great Northwest was allotted to Ellis G Hughes. When the copy is prepared the board will authorize the printing of a large issue, probably 100 000.

Mr. Hughes submitted a general descriptive article to be used in the forthcoming eight-page circular, which was approved and adopted.

Letters received from the board's agents, Goldstein and Moorehead, indicate that those gentlemen are actively at work. The former is now in Los Angeles, having quite thoroughly billed San Francisco in the interest of Oregon. Moorehead writes that the interest of people in this Northwest region is very marked in Nebraska and Kansas. Those he talked with know about as much about Oregon as the proverbial numbskull who holds a perpetual homestead in the moon. Lindsay, the Puget sound agent, is now in Seattle, which he reports "a good town to work" Inquiries and visitors are appearing at the board rooms daily in response to the new work of the committee.

ABOUT "HELP WANTED."

There is Still a Large Demand for Good Servant Girls.

A few days ago four gentlemen, three of whom are benedicts, and are supposed to know whereof they speak, entered into a heated argument on the question of domestics. The celestial had only one supporter in the coterie who maintained that this class of help was usually thoroughly capable and always clean in his habits while engaged at work in the household. Many instances could be cited of the Chinamen who have held places in families for many years, and whose services the lady of the house was loth to part with. However, if girls, who are competent to perform the work, would present themselves, they would find no difficulty in securing permanent situations. One hundred girls can find good situations in the next forty-eight hours, providing, of course, that they give sufficient evidence of worth.

It is not a desire to give preference to Chinamen, but an absolute necessity with the majority of people who require domestic help. One has but to scan the want columns of THE OREGONIAN for a week to determine what demand there exists for girls, and this does not represent the number of families requiring help as many forbear advertising, fearing they may only be "stepping from the frying pan into the fire" in case a change is made.

PACIFIC COAST EVENTS.

A Murderer Hanged by a Mob in California.

A DEADLY DUEL BETWEEN WOMEN.

A Democrat Who Loves the Prohibitionists—A Cold-Blooded Murder in This State—California Notes.

ST. HELENA, Cala., May 5.—John Wright, who shot and killed Budd Vann in this town two weeks ago, was taken from jail early this morning by a mob of masked men and hanged to the bridge at the head of Main street.

Wright had been confined in the county jail at Napa since the shooting, but was brought here yesterday for preliminary examination. No one suspected an attempt at lynching would be made. At 1 o'clock this morning Justice Elgin, who had the jail keys, was called to his door, surrounded by the mob and forced to give the keys up. The crowd then took the prisoner from the jail and in ten minutes his body was hanging from the bridge. No arrests have been made, but the tragedy is deplored by all law abiding citizens.

The shooting of young Vann occurred near a house of ill-fame. Vann and some companions were standing near by when some one threw rocks at the window. Wright, who was a brother of an inmate, was in the house at the time, and immediately fired a pistol shot, striking Vann.

PARTICULARS OF THE LYNCHING.

Following is a more detailed statement: The keys of the jail were in charge of the justice, who was aroused from his slumbers about 1 o'clock this morning by a loud knocking at the front door of his home. The justice hurriedly dressed himself and opened the door. To his surprise and consternation he found himself confronted by a crowd of masked men, who were all armed. Elgin tried to close the door, but he was too late, for one of the mob had crossed the threshold, and, catching him roughly, demanded that he surrender the keys of the jail. The justice refused, and tried to reason with the mob not to commit any breach of the law, but they were resolute, and his appeals fell on unwilling ears.

Elgin, seeing that it was useless to longer parley with them, gave up the keys.

The leader of the mob then quietly led the way to the jail, where Wright was sleeping in his cell. The lynchers worked in a quiet manner, and it was evident that they had carefully planned every movement in carrying out their designs.

Wright uttered a shriek of terror when the leader threw open the cell door and roughly caught him by the arm, and dragged him out into the corridor. The party then left the jail as quietly as they had entered it, and turned into Main street.

Wright was so badly frightened that he was unable to raise any alarm, and he nearly fainted before he was rushed out into the cool night air. His lips quivered, his eyes were dilated with fear, and his quaking legs almost refused to support him.

The lynchers grouped themselves around the young murderer, so that there would be no chance for him to escape. The lynchers moved along like so many specters of the night. Not a word was spoken among them.

The objective point of the mob was the Main street bridge, and no time was lost in reaching there. Scarcely a quarter of an hour had passed from the time the lynchers had compelled the justice to surrender the keys of the jail until the murderer was standing on the bridge which was to be his scaffold.

The leader called for a rope, and one of the men drew a large coil from under his coat. A noose was prepared, and while some of the men were busy adjusting it around Wright's neck, others were rapidly fastening the other end to one of the stringers of the bridge. The knot was tested and found to be secure. The noose was tightly drawn around the murderer's neck, and the next instant his body was dangling at the end of the rope.

NO CLUE TO THE PERPETRATORS.

The streets have been thronged with people discussing this morning's tragedy. The body of deceased was left by the lynchers swinging from the bridge and was viewed by passers-by until about 8 o'clock this morning, when an undertaker cut it down by order of the district attorney. The sheriff and coroner were early on the ground, trying to get some evidence of the perpetrators of the outrage.

At the coroner's inquest this afternoon no new few facts were brought out, and there is no clue obtainable. The jury brought in a verdict to the effect that John Wright came to his death by violence at the hands of unknown persons, and they severely censured the peace officers of the town for gross neglect of duty in leaving the jail unguarded.

DEADLY DUEL BETWEEN WOMEN.

Two New Mexican Girls Pull Triggers Over an Admirer.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—A *Chronicle* special from San Marcial, N. M., says: Some days ago Miss Sarah Bolton and Miss Mary Lemoore, of Luna valley, fought a duel with pistols. to decide their claims to a mutual admirer, and Miss Bolton received a flesh wound in the shoulder, which confined her to her room for a few days. Word is received to-day that she again encountered her rival, near the latter's home, and pulling her veil closely to her face, in order to conceal her features, walked rapidly up to Miss Lemoore, and without a word, drew her pistol and fired twice. One shot entered the left side, just below the arm pit, ranging through the heart and lungs, and made its exit on the right. The other made only a flesh wound in the shoulder. The unfortunate girl expired almost immediately. Miss Bolton walked triumphantly away, and related to her friends what she had done. She is detained, waiting the arrival of officers.

"GOD BLESS THE PROHIBITIONISTS."

The Sentiment of a Democrat Who Wants to Vote for Horatio Seymour.

JACKSONVILLE, Or., May 5.—The democratic convention was held here to-day. A hot fight was made for most of the important offices. Following is the ticket nominated: Representatives, R A. Miller, J. T. Bowditch and W K. Price; county judge, J. R. Neil; clerk, Horace Pelton; sheriff, B. W. Dean; commissioners, Charles Taylor and Ben Haymond; treasurer, T. R. Moore; assessor, M. D. Childers, school superintendent, H. Mitchell; surveyor, James Jeffrey; coroner, Dr. R Fryce.

"GOD BLESS THE PROHIBITIONISTS."

In an opening speech in the democratic convention held here to-day, Judge Willard Crawford, a Medford delegate, after declaring himself in favor of the nomination of Horatio Seymour as candidate for president of the United States, said: "Oregon will go democratic this year, and I will tell republicans the reason why. The prohibition party is well organized throughout the state, and its efforts will give the election to the democracy. God bless the prohibitionists." This sentiment met with the approval of the convention, the members of which cheered it to the echo.

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

An Oregon Sheepherder Shoots a Bartender at Paislee.

LAKEVIEW, Or., May 5.—Harry Brown, a sheepherder, left his flock Monday and went to Paislee, in this county, and engaged in a game of cards with one Fisher, in a saloon. A dispute arose as to who was winner of the game, and the decision was left to Thomas Shick, the bartender, who decided in Fisher's favor. This seemed to madden Brown, who went to his sheep camp, secured a rifle and returned to town. He went to the saloon, and without warning fired at Shick, who was standing behind the bar, not six feet distant. The bullet struck Shick in the forehead, killing him instantly. Brown was arrested and held to answer without bail.

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

Judge Toohy in Sentencing Bateman Tells Him He Ought to Hang.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Thomas N. Bateman, private in the Second United States cavalry, who murdered Sergeant Soper at the Presidio, was sentenced to-day to imprisonment for life at San Quentin.

The court was not at all lenient in its remarks to the condemned man. After detailing the crime, Judge Toohy said: "It was a most grievous blunder that the jury did not bring in a proper verdict, which would have subjected you to the extreme penalty of the law. No crime has ever been brought to my attention that was wrought out with more studied atrocity. Bearing some unexplained grudge against your superior, you lay in wait for him with a loaded rifle, and shot him cruelly and deliberately when he came into your dormitory, on the morning of the 5th of July. You have requested to be sent to Folsom, but I will not send you there. I know your reason for the request. Folsom offers opportunities for escape that San Quentin does not."

Bateman was then sentenced to San Quentin for the term of his natural life. He took his sentence as he did his conviction, with the air of one who is thankful that it is no worse.

PARALYZED BY A BLOW.

The Disastrous Ending of a Row at Democratic Primaries.

VIRGINIA, Nev., May 5.—Miles Finten and Dave Pyne had a dispute at the democratic primaries to-day and agreed to settle it with their fists. When they arrived on the ground selected for the battle Finten struck Pyne a blow on the neck with the "handle" of a heavy dirk or butcher knife. The blow felled Pyne to the ground, and his right side is paralyzed. He is unable to articulate, and physicians say the blow will prove fatal. Finten was placed under bonds. Both men were prominent in local politics.

SPRECKELS AND HIS EMPLOYES.

A Farewell Reception Tendered the Sugar King of the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—About 1000 employes of Claus Spreckels's sugar refinery tendered him a farewell reception at Turn Verein hall this evening, prior to his departure for Philadelphia Monday, where he will hereafter permanently reside. Resolutions were passed commending his action in refusing to enter the sugar trust.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The sentences of Hamberg and Pilcher, the real estate swindlers, were continued this morning until next Wednesday, and Attorney Duprey is preparing an argument for a new trial. Hamberg's case will probably go to the supreme court on appeal.

The books for subscriptions to shares of the Nevada bank, opened last Monday, were closed at noon to-day. The scheme was not a success as regards full subscription to the stock, though considerable inquiry has been awakened. It is possible that the books will be opened next week.

Daniel Wyckoff, ship-joiner, fell from the maintop of a vessel this morning to the deck, fracturing his skull. It is thought he will die.

James Matheson was engaged in riveting pipes being laid by the Spring Valley Water Company to-day and, while inside a pipe, a steel rivet was driven in with terrific force, striking him upon the head and penetrating the skull.

Alaska Needs Better Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Says an evening paper: The report of Gov. Swineford, the affidavit of Isaac Anderson, and the communication of the secretary of the treasury to the house, show on their face that the Alaska Commercial Company has added to the income of the general government, oppressed the natives of Alaska and the people on the Pacific coast, and that the authority of the United States in that distant territory has been made a reproach to the government by the conduct of some of its representatives. Is it not about time that congress provided some respectable and efficient government for Alaska?

Asked to Resign.

LOS ANGELES, May 5.—Gen. John R. Matthews, of this city, to-day received a letter from Gov. Waterman asking that he resign his position as brigadier-general of the National Guard of California. The letter contained no charges and gave no reasons, and was a complete surprise to Gen. Matthews. It is understood that the general will demand that charges be preferred, or that at least some reasons be given for the request.

For a Fine Methodist College.

MARYSVILLE, May 5.—A project has been placed on foot for the erection of a fine Methodist college at Sutter City. It is proposed to raise $60,000 for the building and an endowment of $25,000 for land. The land endowment has been already promised by farmers of the county. A public meeting has been called for next Wednesday, at the county court house, to take steps toward carrying the project into execution.

The Queen of the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The tug Monarch left here to-day for Port Harford, to assist the Wizard in towing the Queen of the Pacific here Monday.

OTHER COAST DISPATCHES.

News Items From Salem.

SALEM, Or., May 5.—Gov. Pennoyer has appointed the following notaries public: A. E. McFarland, Elkton, Douglas county; J. R. Stoddard, Portland; A. V. Davis, Molalla; C. B. Moore, Salem; B. H. Springer, Amity, Yamhill county.

The following articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state: Lostine Milling Company, incorporators, Wm. Womack, George J. Bowman, Press Halley, R. C. Mays, F. E. Parkyn and John Rinehart; capital stock, $8000; location, Lostine, Wallowa county. Siskiyou Gem Mining Company; incorporators, J. M. McCoy, H. Clay Meyers and Fred. V. Holman; capital stock, $60,000; principal office, Portland. First Congregational church of Ashland; incorporators, J. E. Smith, George C. Eddings, M. N. Hartwell and L. M. Dean, trustees; value of property, $2000.

A special meeting of the city council was held to-night, to consider the proposition of Receiver Koehler, of the O. & C. railroad, to change the location of the depot from the present site to near the head of Court street. He offers to make the removal if the city will grant him the use of Twelfth street, secure absolute title to the present depot grounds, and the site for the new depot. The council appointed a special committee of Mayor Murphy, Recorder Strickler and City Attorney Bingham to investigate the matter.

The republicans of the Waldo hills held an enthusiastic rally at Whittaker to-day. The attendance was good, and addresses were made by John Minto, F. J. Babcock, T. T. Geer, A. O. Condit, Capt. Ormsby and J. A. Hunt.

Vancouver's Credit Good.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 5.—The finance committee of the city council opened tenders for the purchase of $150,000 debentures, bearing 6 per cent., running forty years, and accepted the offer of the Bank of Montreal for the same, at the price of 101, principal and interest payable in London. The price obtained shows the high credit of the city, and the confidence felt by capitalists in the future of Vancouver.

DRS. DARRIN.

These Prominent Physicians Astound the Medical World of the Northwest by Their Wonderful Cures.

A few months ago the Drs. Darrin visited Portland as strangers, yet in that short space of time they have effected so many wonderful cures that their name is now known in every household on the coast Their cures and operations were so quick and miraculous that some physicians of good standing were even willing to take their oaths that they were impossible. Now in a few months the doctors have had scores of cases from this vicinity and throughout the whole Northwest that prove the truth of their wonderful cures.

They submit the following card, which can be referred to, and could fill this page with home cures if we could spare the space:

DR. DARRIN—Sir: I am very thankful to you for the cure of a loathesome catarrh of the throat and nose which has troubled me for over three years. I have been troubled with a skin disease also for four years and never found relief until coming under your medical and electro-magnetic treatment. Also my wife is nearly cured of a complication of troubles peculiar to her sex. Refer to me at Knappa, Clatsop Co., Or.

J. S. RYCKMAN.

Office Hours and Place of Business.

The doctors can be consulted at 235 Fifth St., cor. Main, Portland, from 10 to 4 daily; evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 12. All curable chronic diseases, loss of manhood, blood taints, syphilis, gleet, gonorrœa, stricture, spermatorrhœa, seminal weakness or loss of desire of sexual power in man or woman, catarrh and deafness, are confidentially and successfully treated. Cures of private diseases guaranteed. Circulars sent free. Most cases can receive home treatment after a visit at the Doctors' office.

FROM THE EAST SIDE.

The Republicans Listen to an Address by Rufus Mallory.

A Man Comes Home and Finds it Wifeless and Childless—Street Improvements in Albina—Notes.

There was a good attendance at the republican meeting in Hall & Stott's hall last night. The East Portland brass band was present and discoursed some excellent music. Hon. Rufus Mallory was introduced to the audience, and he proceeded to deliver an exceedingly able and effective speech on the political issues of the day. He reviewed in a most exhaustive manner the tariff question; showed that England is endeavoring to force free trade upon this country for her own selfish interests; that the Cobden Club, of England, is flooding the country with free trade literature in support of Cleveland's ideas on that question, as expressed in his free trade message. The speaker traced the history of the country under free trade; showed the industries of every sort languished and went down; then he contrasted the prosperous condition of the country under protection, and showed how the industries and manufactures were started anew. He asked if any one wanted to go back to the old state of affairs, when there was no money in the country, and when the laboring man was paid less than one-half what he now receives.

The speaker said he heard St. John, but he heard nothing about temperance, not much about prohibition, but he heard St. John made a democratic speech. There is nothing more despicable than hypocrisy. St. John is masquerading about the country in the guise of a temperance apostle, and yet in the interest of the democratic party. Mr. Mallory closed his address by an earnest appeal to all republicans to stand firm, and that the interests involved in the coming election are too important to jeopardize by the loss of a single vote.

Prof. Bullock sang a solo very effectively and the club adjourned to meet next Saturday night.

DESERTED HER HUSBAND.

Friday evening when Mr. Hinkins, who has been living on Tenth and F streets, came home from his work in Portland, he found the house deserted and all the furniture gone except one rather dilapidated bed. Mr. Hinkins is a tinker, and has been employed on metallic roofs of buildings in Portland. His family consists of his wife and three children, the oldest of whom is 7 years. He left them as usual, and returning found his wife had flown, taking the children with her. She evidently sold off the furniture, the two stoves being disposed of at Mr. Neil's second-hand furniture store, on Fourth and K streets. The neighbors say that she commenced packing and sending away the things in the forenoon, and went away herself about 12 o'clock. Those who have known the family have been expecting some such outcome, and are not surprised. The husband's work frequently kept him over the river until quite a late hour at night, and during such occasions the mother would go away and leave her children to get along the best they could. The little ones would sit on the porch waiting for their parents until late at night. She is a woman of some education and not bad-looking, but already bearing the marks of dissipation. Mr. Hinkins says he does not care but for the fact that the children were taken. He does not know where she has gone, but thinks she has left for San Francisco or is concealed somewhere in Portland. She is about 28 years of age, has been addicted to drinking and has frequently been intoxicated.

ALBINA STREET WORK.

There will be considerable street improvements in Albina this year. Margaretta avenue, which is an extension of Fourth street, East Portland, will be improved by being made a plank roadway, and Russell street will be improved from Williams avenue out to Margaretta avenue. A bridge is to be built from Williams avenue across Grant street (slough) into East Portland. About $4000 will be spent on Elm street and Williams avenue. Peter Lynch has the contract. There is a good deal of serious talk of a bridge across the slough that divides Albina from East Portland. It is proposed to extend the bridge so it will connect in East Portland with Third street. The cost of such a bridge is estimated under $1500.

NOTES.

Montgomery's new propeller on the ways near the Albina ferry landing is being gotten ready for the machinery.

It is stated that the Willamette Bridge Street Railway Company will build a line to the Columbia river, in which case, with the Dekum line, there will be two lines.

Jesse Watson and family have returned to this city from Tillamook, where they have been for the past two years. They will likely make their home in this city hereafter.

Recorder Lewellyn dismissed the case against George Soula, charged with having stolen the sail and fishing nets of Shaw & Co., because the evidence was insufficient.

Orient lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., has elected Past Grands J. T Stewart, J. B. Crozier and W. E. Hayden delegates to the grand lodge, which meets in Portland during the present month.

There will be a meeting of the Y. W. C. T. U. this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the hall on J street. All members are solicited to be present, as delegates will be chosen to attend the state convention at Eugene.

When the case against little Birt Curreau, charged with defacing a building in Albina, was called by Justice Wilson, Prosecuting Attorney Hall arose and stated that owing to the tender years of the boy he would move that the case be dismissed, which was done. The boy was badly frightened, and will, no doubt, be more careful in the future.

VERY STINGY WITH ITS DREDGE.

The Government will Not Allow it to be Used for Public Good.

Application was made some weeks ago by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company to the secretary of war, through Major W. A. Jones, United States engineer, for the use of the old scoop dredge. Large quantities of earth are to be removed from the mouth of the entrance leading into the drydock, and it was for this purpose that the company desired to use the old dredge, which has been rotting and rusting for a long period, and is in a rather bad state of preservation. The proposition made by government officers in charge here, in answer to the request, was that the O. R. & N. Co. should place the dredge in good repair. This would involve an outlay of $2500 or more. As the company would not require the use of a dredge for more than a week or two, the rental, under those circumstances, was considered very extravagant That proposition was declined; but the company offered to place the old dredge in working repair and to return it in as good condition as when received from the government. Major Jones acceded to this offer, and permission was asked of Secretary Endicott.

To the surprise of Major Jones and the officers of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, this request was refused. There were no reasons assigned for the refusal so far as known. This action may very properly be characterized as a dog-in-the-manger policy. Secretary Endicott, it would seem, prefers to have the old dredge corrode and decay rather than have it put in repair and be of some benefit to the common interests of commerce and navigation. Such are some of the great advantages of living under a democratic administration.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. M. Rogers, of Astoria, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. S. Sibson.

Mr. J. H. Stine, of Lebanon, left last night for the Roslyn coal mines, and will also visit the Salmon river mines.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, an eloquent minister of Minneapolis, formerly of Rochester, New York, who is on a visit to this coast, will preach in Calvary Presbyterian church this evening.

Miss Hannah M. Connell, youngest daughter of Wm. Connell, is very low with consumption and is not expected to live. She is a graduate of the Portland High school class of 1882.

George B. Chance, the eldest son of Dr. George H. Chance, is very seriously ill at his home in this city. Friday it was thought he could not live through the day, but yesterday morning his condition was slightly improved. He is, however, in a very critical state, and very small hope of recovery is entertained by his physicians.

Col. Thomas M. Anderson, commanding the Fourteenth infantry, U. S. A., stationed at Vancouver, has accepted the invitation of the G. A. R. committee and will deliver the oration here on Memorial day.

Mr W. H. Mead, general agent of the Royal route, returned from San Francisco yesterday. Among his fellow passengers were the Roland Reed company. Mead heard them in San Francisco and says they will set Portland wild.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting to be Held in This City This Week—The Programme.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the state of Oregon will be held in the parlors of the Gilman house next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 8th, 9th and 10th inst. Following is the programme:

TUESDAY, MAY 8—10:30 A. M.

Call to order; prayer by Rev. T. E. Clapp; reading of minutes of last meeting. Report of committees as follows: Executive committee, legislative committee, revision of constitution and by-laws committee, board of censors.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Election of new members, unfinished business, new business; election of officers.

EVENING SESSION.

Address of welcome; annual address of the president; paper: "Sanitary Science," by C. L. Nichols, M D.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9—FORENOON.

Papers: "Spongia Tosta," by Geo. Wigg, M. D.; "Tarantula Cubensis," by A. Pohl, M. D.; "Aconitum Napellus," by S. A. Brown, M. D.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Papers: "Our Pharmaceutists," by L. Henderson, M. D.; "The Insane and Their Treatment," by Osmon Royal, M. D.; "Vesico Vaginal Fistula," by B. E. Miller, M. D.

EVENING SESSION.

Papers: "Tubercular Meningitis," by Emma J. Welty, M. D.; "Bronchitis, Its Pathology and Diagnosis," by K. L. Miller, M. D.; "Bronchitis, Its Treatment," by C. E. Geiger, M. D.

THURSDAY, MAY 10—FORENOON.

Papers: "Bacteria as a Cause of Disease," by S. Lewis King, M. D.; "Iritis," by E. C. Brown, M. D., O. et A. Chir; "Diseases of the Lachrymal Duct," by A. S. Nichols, M. D. Miscellaneous business. Adjournment.

The officers of the society are: President, Z. B. Nichols; vice-president, George Wigg; second vice-president, C. E. Geiger; recording secretary and treasurer, S. Lewis King; corresponding secretary, Osmon Royal.

Board of censors—B. E. Miller, C. E. Geiger, L. Henderson, S. A. Brown, A. S. Nichols.

Executive committee—S. Lewis King, A. S. Nichols, Osmon Royal.

DEATH OF JOHN L. DUNN.

An Enterprising Citizen of East Portland Passes Away.

At an early hour yesterday morning, John L. Dunn, a well-known citizen of East Portland, died at his residence in that city. He came to Portland from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, about fifteen years ago, and has been engaged extensively in the manufacture of brick. His death was caused by a complication of ailments, including defective action of the heart, dropsy and rheumatism. He was a member of the Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Knights of Pythias.

Two years ago Mr. Dunn was the democratic nominee for county commissioner, and so great was his personal popularity, particularly among workingmen, that he lacked only thirteen votes of overcoming the republican majority. He was again nominated this year, but was obliged to decline on account of ill health.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, from his late residence.

A PERSONAL TRIBUTE.

We knew him from childhood—journeyed across the continent with him. We were constant friends and inseparable companions, and his was a friendship worth being honored with. An upright, honest and industrious citizen, always willing to help advance the interests of our city, he took pride in its growth and development. No one ever appealed to him for aid and met with a refusal. His pocket was as open as his heart to his friends, for he had no such a person as an enemy among his large circle of acquintances. He was loved by all that came in contact with him, and the announcement of his death this morning will cause a tear to steal down many a cheek. Alas, dear friend, how it pains me after a lifetime spent together. Your faults were but few and will be buried with you, and your good deeds, that were many, will stand as a monument to your noble qualities of head and heart.

He tired of life's weary ways and laid his burden down,
And only thrown aside a cross and taken up a crown.

R. M. D.

AN UNLUCKY SHIP.

Accidents that Have Befallen the Queen of the Pacific—Personal Injury on Board.

Some ships, like some men, seem cursed with bad luck They may be well built, well officered, perfect in arrangement and sailed with the utmost care, yet accidents follow them and can not be shaken off. Such a ship is the Queen of the Pacific, which on the day she was finished was the finest owned by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. Her commander, Captain Alexander, is as brave a man as ever paced a quarter deck, a skillful navigator, cautious by nature when he can not see his way clear, and cool in the face of danger. The stranding of the Queen on Clatsop spit, and the recent disaster at Port Harford, in neither of which was there loss of life, show that he is a splendid disciplinarian. Still disaster seems to have camped on the vessel's trail.

The following mishaps are jotted down from memory:

On her first trip to Portland a man committed suicide by jumping overboard at Sand island; on the second trip the quartermaster's hand was crushed in the steering gear.

Later a seaman fell from the deck, struck a float and broke his neck.

The next accident was September 5, 1883, when she stranded on Clatsop spit.

When she went on the Sound route, she ran into a wharf at Seattle, doing $10,000 damage.

Later she ran aground on the Sound and had to discharge cargo.

An explosion occurred aboard of her at Nanaimo in which nine or ten lives were lost.

About two months ago, while en route to San Pedro, her machinery became disabled and she had to put back to San Francisco. The last disaster is too fresh to need recalling.

What next?

Men of the sea, who are proverbially superstitious, attribute the bad luck to her name. Ever since the Pacific went down in a storm with 300 souls on board and all were lost, sailors don't like that name connected with a vessel.

MORE MINES DEVELOPED.

The Olive Creek District in Grant County—Valuable Copper Mine.

From the new mining districts constantly being heard of it would seem certain that this state is bound to become a great mining region. Wm. Wright left yesterday for the Olive creek mining district in Grant county. This district is on the North Fork of John Day's river near Lake Desolation. Mr. Wright has two silver mines there, the Jas. H. Fish and the Myrtle Vincent, which produce ore assaying $115 per ton.

A party left yesterday for what is thought to be a valuable copper mine, which was discovered by J. L. Onderdonk and others last fall. Frank Mason, formerly of this city, who has been prospecting on the Mackenzie for the past year or two, is reported to have struck a rich lead and there are still other counties to be heard from.

A private letter from Roslyn, W. T., received here yesterday, says that coal has been struck at another point where the company has been working about two miles from the town of Roslyn.

Suits to order from $20; pants from $5. Nicoll the tailor, 126 First street.

The Evangelical

The committee on quarterly conference records reported that they had

Albina, La Camas and St. Johns

Albina mission.

J. Bowersox was re-elected

L. S. Fisher was elected trustee

J. Bowersox was re-elected treasurer.

The bishop addressed the conference in the afternoon

"First—It should be

"Second—Preachers should

"Third—The bible should be

Rev. H. I. Bittner preached on

from Heb. xiii: 8.

A NEW PAPER SHELL.

The Portland Rowing Association Receives a New Boat—Aquatic Notes.

Everybody who had occasion to go on Pine street yesterday stopped in front of the Northern Pacific and looked at the

Speaking of boating, the

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT.

Court adjourned until Tuesday, May 8.

DECKHAND DROWNED.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

VANITY FAIR.

—Nora C. Ueker.

Eliot's reception to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe both fell on the same evening. Mrs. James McCraken gave a dinner after the theater to Miss Annie Pixley, and on Thursday at 5 o'clock Col. John McCraken gave the charming actress another dinner party. On Friday evening the Orchestral Union drew a large audience to their concert at Masonic hall, and on every night in the week Miss Annie Pixley drew largely from the social circles of Portland. An account of whatever of interest has transpired will be found below.

The Orchestral Union Concert.

On Friday evening the Orchestral Union scored another triumph at their concert at Masonic hall. The audience was large and appreciative, which goes to show that the earnest efforts of the union will meet with ultimate success. The precision with which every piece was rendered, the lights and shadows of the most intricate and capricious compositions, which were well nigh faultlessly given, deserved the applause they called forth. The opening selection was Haydn's charming "minuet and finale of the symphony," which was played with great spirit. It was followed by "The Helmsman," by Thayer. The gentleman who sang it, Mr. Fred M. Gilmore, has a fine baritone, full toned, from the lowest to the highest notes, his phrasing is good and his voice is mellow and well-trained, and what is particularly to be mentioned is his clear articulation of words he has to sing, a merit many professionals lack. Miss Carrie Fyfe sang "Deep Into My Heart," by Centemeri, to perfection; her voice, between an alto and mezzo soprano, is sweet and mellow. She rendered the song faultlessly; the applause which was given her would not end until she gave another song equally well sung. A magnificent bouquet of choice flowers was handed to her, which she received with becoming modesty. The next was "Confluentia," by Kelly, for strings only. It is a dreamy, hazy composition, leaning strongly toward Wagner's music. It is a short piece but full of sound and harmony. The next was a "Slumber Song," by Hussla, which would bring the most fractious child to sleep, it is so soothing and still. There is a part in it which is a lively mazurka. Both pieces were played with a delicacy which charmed the audience, among which were noted many ladies and gentlemen who are well versed in music. After this a short pause intervened, when the second part of the programme commenced with the sprightly overture, "Italiano in Algerio," by the composer of many finely written operas, Rossini. This overture which was written in his happiest vein, and although one of those intricate and capricious compositions in which Rossini delighted, nevertheless the orchestra overcame all difficulties with an exactness and precision which really was surprising; from the violins, violas, 'cello, double bass, flute, cornet a piston down to the kettle-drums, all were perfection. The solos were rendered artistically. It must be borne in mind that the gentlemen who compose the orchestra are business men in the most accepted terms, who can devote only a few spare hours to their pleasant task of improving themselves by practice. It is surprising the proficiency they have acquired. Portland may justly be proud of them, and Portland is.

Monthly Recital.

Last evening the second monthly recital given by the pupils of the Cook Musical Institute took place at the hall in the Abington block. There was a goodly-sized audience present, made up mainly of the parents and friends of the scholars, as no invitations are issued to these monthly recitals except by the pupils themselves. The following is the programme of the evening:

PART I.

"Carnavel"—Piano—4 hands..........Streabbog
Katie Bellinger, Nellie Noyes.
"Sad Hour of Parting"—Vocal..........Bellini
Miss Eva Davenport, Miss Louise Blossom.
"Russian Song"—Piano..........Sidney Smith
Miss Zulu Holman.
"The Daily Question"—Vocal....Meyer-Hellmund
Miss Sue McFall.
"Faust"—Piano..........Leybach
Miss Grace Stansborough.
"Ah! Wer't Thou in the Cauld Blast?" Mendelssohn
Miss Emma Versteeg, Miss Louise Hughes.

PART II.

"Electric Polka"—2 pianos—8 hands....Sanderson
Piano A—Master Ira F. Powers, Miss Netta Marquam. Piano B—Mr. Otto Breyman,
Miss Bertha Breyman.
"Drift My Bark"—Vocal..........Kucken
Miss L. D. Jones, Mrs. J. H. Strubbe.
"Last Hope"—Piano..........Gottschalk
Miss Lulu Bybee.
"Thine is My Heart"..........Schubert
Mr. J. H. Cass.
"Rigoletto"..........Liszt
Miss May Cook.
"Marsch Hongroise"—2 pianos..........Kowalski
Miss May Cook, Miss Annie Fliedner.

Reception To-morrow Night.

To-morrow evening a reception will be tendered W. H. Jordan, supreme master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, by the members of the order of this city and vicinity. From 7 to 8 P. M. Mr. Jordan will be entertained at Grand Army hall as the guest of Industry Lodge No. 8, after which he will be escorted to the Tabernacle, where a public reception and entertainment will take place, to which the public is invited. No charge for admission will be made. Following is the programme of exercises at the Tabernacle:

Overture..........Aerial Orchestra
Address of welcome..........Hon. John F. Caples
Violin solo "Romance,"..........Leonard
Mr. Edgar E. Coursen.
Soprano solo—"Robert, Idol of My Heart"..........Meyerbeer
Mrs. Flora Blumenthal.
Piano solo—"Selections"..........Gottschalk
Miss Tessie Moyers
Soprano solo, "My Dearest Heart".......Sullivan
Mrs. Edgar E. Coursen.
Cornet solo.
Address.
W. H. Jordan, Supreme Master A. O. U. W
Soprano solo—"Good Night, My Own Dearest Child"..........Abt
Mrs. Flora Blumenthal.
Spring song..........Gounod
Mrs. Edgar E. Coursen.
Music..........Aerial Orchestra
Edgar E. Coursen, Accompanist.
Hon. W. S. Newbury, Master of Ceremonies.

Reception to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. T. L. Eliot invited a few friends to her residence, 227 West Park street, to meet the well-known writer, eloquent lecturer and charming woman, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. During the evening she expressed herself as highly pleased with Portland and delighted with the grandeur of the scenery and climate of the Northwest. "I regret exceedingly," said she, "that I did not come to this great Pacific coast in my younger and more active years, and shall ever cherish the most pleasant recollections of this beautiful city and its hospitable people." Among the guests were: Hon. and Mrs. H. W. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. Mooney, Mr. and Mrs. Collier, Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, Mrs. Burrell, Mrs. Atwood and daughter, Dr. R. Glisan, Mr. J. C. Flanders, Mr. Walter Burrell and a few others.

Crystal Wedding.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hunton surprised them at their residence on Eighth and Jackson streets, Stephens's addition, East Portland, Friday evening, it being the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding. They were the recipients of many beautiful presents. Good music was furnished for the occasion, and all who desired participated in dancing. During the evening refreshments were served. At a late hour the company dispersed, wishing them many happy years. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. F. Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Euson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. N. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. G. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. D. Oliphant, Mrs. H. Johnson, Mr. W. Hudson, Miss E. Wolf.

Gilliland-Foster.

On Wednesday, April 25, Miss Inez Gilliland was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. T. B. Foster. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. A. Gilliland, at Roseburg. After the marriage and congratulations were over at the church, Mr. and Mrs. Foster repaired to the residence of the bride's mother, where a fine collation was had with a large number of their relatives and friends, and during these rejoicings the Junior band serenaded them, discoursing some of their choicest music. The festivities were indulged in till the north bound train arrived, when the happy pair took the cars for Portland, where they will reside. Mr. Foster is an assistant bookkeeper in the First National bank of this city.

A May Festival.

A most enjoyable May festival took place at the Taylor-street M. E. church last Wednesday evening. The "human organ," a new amusement in this city, under the leadership of Prof. Dobbins, was a laughable but brilliant success. The winding of the May pole by ten little girls eclipsed anything of the kind ever seen here before. The choosing of the May queen was given in a novel way. Fifteen young ladies were seen to emerge from the woods, and an address of welcome was given by Miss Kate Shook; then Miss Mary Baker was chosen the queen of May, which character she portrayed very prettily. Miss Jennie Aram crowned the queen and Miss Ella Shipley presented the scepter. The finale was very unique and beautiful, being a drill by seventeen young ladies in May day costume. The people attending were very much pleased with the performance and warmly congratulated Mrs. Shook, Mrs. Kleneth and Mrs. Goodsell, who conducted the affair.

Mrs. Tuthill's Dinner Party.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. D. S. Tuthill gave a charming dinner party to Miss Evelyn Wallace and Mr. Ernest Palmer. The dining room and table decorations were very elaborate and beautiful. The center of the table was ingeniously arranged to represent a lake surrounded by dwarfed palms and ferns, giving the impression of gazing on a tropical scene. The guests who sat at the table were: Miss Eva Wallace, Miss Alice Flanders, Miss Lizzie Myrick, Miss Bonnie Laidlaw, Mr. John Effinger, Mr. Fred M. Gilmore, Mr. Ernest Palmer, Mr. James Laidlaw and Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Tuthill.

Dinner Party at 12 O'clock Midnight.

On Wednesday evening at 12 o'clock, midnight, Mrs. James McCraken gave a dinner party to Miss Annie Pixley (Mrs. Robert Fulford.) The dinner was elegantly appointed and a delightful success in every particular. Those invited to meet Miss Pixley were: Mr. and Mrs. Henry McCraken, Miss Bonnie Laidlaw, Miss Lizzie Myrick, Miss Eva Wallace, Miss Hamilton, Miss McCraken, Mr. James Laidlaw, Mr. R. B. Knapp, Mr. George B. Markle, Jr., Mr. E. R. Adams, Mr. Fred. M. Gilmore, Mr. Ernest Palmer and Mr. Frank Hart.

Mrs. Williams's Dinner Party.

On Monday evening Mrs. George. H. Williams gave an elegant dinner party at her handsome residence, corner Seventeenth and C streets, in honor of Miss Bonnie Laidlaw. The guests sat down to the handsomely appointed table at 7 o'clock. The affair was a success in every particular. Those invited to meet Miss Bonnie Laidlaw were: Miss Florence Savier, Miss Trevett, Miss May Failing, Miss Savier, Mr. S. B. Linthicum, Mr. Sanderson Reed, Mr. Fred. M. Gilmore, Mr. James Laidlaw and Mr. Harry W. Hogue.

Five O'clock Dinner.

On Thursday afternoon Col. John McCraken gave a dinner party to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fulford Miss (Annie Pixley) at his residence on Seventh street. The guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Henry McCraken, Mr. and Mrs. James McCraken, Mr. J. B. Montgomery, Miss Wallace, Miss McCraken and Mr. R. B. Knapp.

Ray-Harris.

On Wednesday afternoon Miss Inez E. Ray, of Ray's Landing, was married to Mr. M. C. Harris, of La Camas. The ceremony was quiet and took place in this city.

Notes.

The party given by company K., O. N. G., Tuesday evening at the armory, was a great success in every way.

On Tuesday next, at Walla Walla, Miss Annie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Boyer, will be married to Mr. Harrison J. Norton, of that city.

The social dance given by Profs. Mish and McDonald Thursday evening at Bayer's hall, Second and Madison streets, was a success, and enjoyed by everybody who had the pleasure of being there.

A May party will be given Thursday evening at Arion hall by some young ladies. The only names appearing on the invitation cards are Miss Willie Tibbetts and Miss Cecil Tibbetts as being on the committee of arrangements.

Mr. John Jeffcott, of this city, and Miss Mary Taylor, of Philomath, Benton county, were married last Monday at the residence of the bride's parents, Rev. J. L. Herschner officiating. The young couple have gone to housekeeping in this city.

Mr. Edward Cookingham and bride (Miss Gertrude Whitehouse) arrived in Boston on the 3d inst. They will remain the guest of Mrs. Cookingham's grandmother and aunt a few days. They will then go to Albany, New York, for a short visit to Mr. Cookingham's father and mother.

The Caledonian Club will give an excursion to the Cascades on Decoration Day on the R. R. Thompson. This will present a fine opportunity to many to take in the magnificent scenery of the Columbia at a season when nature is in her most charming state. A fine band will accompany the excursion and the best of order be maintained.

Personal.

Miss Carrie Smith has gone home for the summer.

Mrs. D. S. Tuthill started Thursday for a European tour.

Miss Ella Espey is visiting at Eugene City, the guest of Miss Lena Edris.

Mr. J. B. Montgomery returned from an extended trip East on Tuesday.

Miss Tillie Goldman returns to-day from a three months' visit to California.

Mr. F. Alleyene Beck returned from a short trip to California on Thursday.

Miss Clara Simon, of this city, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Bettman, at Eugene.

Miss Fannie Page has spent the last year in the East, and is expected home this week.

Mrs. R. H. Cardwell, of this city, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jesse Failing, at Pendleton.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff, of South Bend, W. T., are on a short visit to their friends in this city.

Dr. Hunter Wells goes to Puyallup to-morrow, where he will take up a practice for the summer.

Miss Belle Whitcomb, who has been visiting her brother at Wallula, returned home last week.

Miss Bonnie Laidlaw left for home in England on Thursday. She accompanies Mrs. D. S. Tuthill.

Mr. J. N. Brown, an old resident of this city, now living in San Francisco, will soon visit Portland.

Col. J. C. Hill, of St. Paul, Minn., who has been the guest of Dr. B. E. Miller, returned home Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Prager, of San Francisco, are stopping with Mr. Prager, corner of Tenth and Columbia.

Mrs. R. B. Knapp and her son Lawrence were at Suez, April 9, and sailed direct for Italy, arriving at Genoa April 17.

Miss Janion, who has been visiting her brother, Mr. R. M. Janion, of this city, leaves for New York en route to England to-morrow.

Mrs. G. W. Pittock was to sail from San Francisco yesterday, on the Zealandia, for Honolulu. The trip usually occupies seven days.

Miss Jessie Millard received on Tuesday last, her eighteenth birthday, a legacy of $1000, bequeathed to her by her uncle, the late Mr. Charles Hodge.

Miss G. Holmes, of the Holmes Business College, is a passenger on the outgoing steamer. Miss Holmes visits California in the interest of the college.

Mr. George J. Crane, general agent of the U. S. Masonic Benevolent Association, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, left Friday for a trip of a few days to the Sound.

Mrs. C. B. Cooper and child left Thursday for St. Paul, Minnesota, where her husband has already assumed his duties as agent for the Northern Pacific Express Company.

Miss Carrie S. Rosenblatt, accompanied by her guest, Miss Carrie Bettman, of San Francisco, will leave Wednesday for a trip to the Sound and Victoria, to be gone about a month.

Mrs. T. H. Wells, of East Portland, has gone to Chemawa, on a visit to Mrs. S. F. McAtee. She has been very ill for the past six months, and her friends hope the change may benefit her.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mullen, of Corvallis, are spending their honeymoon in Portland. They were married May 3, at the home of the bride in Corvallis, Rev. R. J. Thompson performing the wedding ceremony.

Mr. James Roe, of Big Rapids, Mich., arrived from that state last Wednesday. He is prominently connected with the lumber interests of Michigan, and came to this coast to investigate that industry here.

Mrs. R. F. Hennes, of Mount Tabor, who has been visiting Miss Theresa Newell at Ashland, has decided to prolong her stay there, and will also visit James Day's family at Jacksonville before returning home.

Mrs. E. B. Davidson, of Applegate, Josephine county, came to the city last Thursday. She is a pioneer of 1851, and with her husband settled in this county just east of East Portland, north of the base line. She will remain in the city a few months with her son, I. G. Davidson.

Mrs. F. N. Jones and Miss Carrie Jones, of Buffalo, N. Y., who have been East and in Southern California for a year, have returned to Portland, and are occupying their house, on the corner of Seventeenth and F streets.

Mrs. Bertha Whitcomb, who has been making an extended tour of the Eastern states during the last six months, has returned to Wallula, where she will spend the summer with her son, Frank, formerly of this city.

SOCIAL ITEMS FROM OTHER CITIES.

VANCOUVER NOTES.

City and Garrison.

The troops at the post were paid last Thursday.

A pleasant hop was given in the garrison hop-room last Tuesday evening.

Miss Gussie H. Juker, of The Dalles, is the guest of Mrs. Scott Swetland, of Vancouver.

Mr. Frank Hosack has been laid up during the past two weeks with a severe attack of muscular rheumatism.

Mrs. T. M. Anderson gave a charming dinner party at her residence in the garrison last Wednesday evening.

Col. Lee returned to department headquarters on Wednesday from his trip to Boise barracks and Fort Walla Walla.

Mrs. Butterfield (*nee* Newman), of Portland, has been visiting friends in the city during the early part of the week.

Last Wednesday evening Excelsior lodge, No. 13, I. O. G. T., elected the following named officers for the ensuing term: C. T., Mr. Dubois; V. C., Miss F. Snodgrass; secretary, Miss Eva Woodruff; financial secretary, P. Elwell; treasurer, John Cox; marshal, Mr. Hogan; guard, Mr. Reycenw; sentinel, Mr. Welnart; organist, Miss M. Jaggy.

Last Tuesday evening Company H, First regiment, N. G. W., held their annual election at their armory on Sixth street; the following officers were elected: Captain, T. B. Glover; first lieutenant, Chas. Hutschick; second lieutenant, J. G. Westhoff; Lieut. Brown, Company D, First regiment, N. G. W., was present as inspector of election, as required by the law. The company hold their regular drills, and as much interest is taken by the officers and members, they are arriving at a high state of proficiency.

OLD MOTHER GOOSE.

On Tuesday evening last a large audience assembled at the Standard theater to witness the "Moother Goose" entertainment. The performance passed off splendidly without a single hitch to mar it, which is saying a great deal when it is considered that the performers were all children, some of them not over three years of age. The "Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe" was well rendered by Miss Allie Tooley, who, with her numerous family of young children, brought forth a hearty round of applause. After the performance a sociable May Day party followed, at which ice cream, cake and refreshments were served and a general good time was had. To Miss Maggie Jaggy is mainly due the great success of this entertainment, for by her untiring efforts during the past two months she has succeeded in bringing these young children to a high state of perfection in the rendition of their several parts. A large cake was offered to the most popular lady, votes being bought by those present, and Miss Jaggy deservedly carried off the cake and the honors. About $100 was realized as the proceeds of the evening.

SALEM NOTES.

Miss Addie Cox spent a few days in Portland during the week.

Mr. Herbert Wilson has gone to Portland, to accept a position with Wells, Fargo & Co.

Mrs. James Glover, of Spokane Falls, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Cox, on Summer street.

Mrs. A. A. McCully is home from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. A. B. Crossman, in Portland.

Miss Mary Chadwick came home Wednesday morning from an extended visit with friends in Roseburg.

Miss Grace Scriber has returned from an extended visit to her sister, Mrs. Alf. Coolidge, at Colfax, W. T.

Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Hirsch have returned from a two-months' trip through Eastern Oregon and Washington.

Mrs. Dr. A. J. Giesy, of Portland, spent last Sunday with her parents, Mayor and Mrs. J. J. Murphy, in this city.

Mr. Irwin S. Watson has resigned his position with the State Insurance Company and will probably go to San Francisco.

Mr. George Shirley, who has been spending the past two months in Washington territory, has returned to his home in this city.

Mr. Hugh Fields, of Linn county, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Burnett, returned home Thursday morning.

Mrs. F. Smith, who has been making a prolonged visit with Mrs. Rhoda Edes, on Edes' Hill, returned to East Portland yesterday.

Mrs. E. A. Greenwood, of San Bernardino, Cal., *nee* Miss Lou Giesy, of Aurora, arrived overland Friday morning, on an extended visit with relatives here and at Aurora.

Maj. Wm. Manning, wife and son Albert, of Canyonville, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac A. Manning, on Piety hill. They are on their way East on an extended visit.

AMUSEMENTS.

Roland Reed to Open To-morrow Night in "The Woman Hater."

The Roland Reed Comedy Company open at the New Park theater to-morrow night, in this new comedy "The Woman Hater." The San Francisco *Chronicle* of recent date says:

The Bush-street theater has been filled all the week to "The Woman Hater." It is pleasant to record that a talented American comedian has at last got an American farce-comedy which is up to the standard of the best English works. It might be too much to say that Mr. Lloyd's "The Woman Hater" is up to Labiche. It has not the humorous ingenuity of plot or the extravagance of human nature which were so notable in the Frenchman; nor has it the brilliant originality. But it has this merit: It is clean, bright, witty in places, and humorous all through. Its basis is simple, and that is a necessity for a successful farce. Its complications are natural and intensely amusing. The fun comes by the very plainest and simplest process. It is a comedy of the perversity of circumstances. Samuel Bundy is not responsible for what happens to him. He has not even deliberately brought it upon himself, for that matter. The complications once started, naturally things get comically raveled up. There is a reason why he must take the course which leads him into more trouble. The last act is especially an example of neat and legitimate comedy. There is not a lunatic in the asylum scene, yet it is quite natural that each should take the other for a lunatic. The fun is uproarious in consequence. There are besides many exceptionally clever bits of scene and dialogue, lines which are just enough to point the situation and give it its full effect. Mr. Lloyd has got his people into places were he needs few words to explain, and he never mars a point by putting in a needless speech. A singularly neat bit of comedy scene is the discussion over the wedding tour between Bundy and his wife. It is original, witty and a clever play on the idiosyncrasies of the two people.

This is "The Woman Hater" cast:

Samuel Bundy, the woman-hater.....Roland Reed
Horace Mulbridge, an ex-professor. Harry A. Smith
Dr. Lane, a specialist in mental diseases.
..........Ferdinand Hight
George Dobbins, retired coffee merchant.......
..........A. C. Deltwyn
Tom Ripley, a student of medicine.
..........George W. Leslie
Olando Hawkins, a deputy sheriff.....Julian Reed
Thompson, a keeper at Dr. Lane's.....W. W. Plum
Williams, servant Fifth avenue hotel.....C. N. Shaw
James, Dr. Lane's servant..........S. W. Gordon
Mrs. Lucy Joy, in search of No. 3.
..........Miss Alice Hastings
Miss Alice Lane, very much in love
..........Miss Annie Lewis
Mrs. Walton, in search of No. 2.
..........Miss Bessie Hunter

Act 1—Engaged. Act 2—Disengaged. Act 3—A marriage on the sly. Act 4—"Of course you know I am not insane." Place—New York, Fifth avenue hotel. Time—The present.

CHOIR SERVICE.

At the First Congregational church this evening the choir will render the following programme:

Organ, andante..........Beethoven
Anthem, "O be joyful in the Lord"..........Smart
Hymn, "O Holy Father"..........Winter
Solo, "Ave Maria"..........Hillard
Horn solo.
Organ, march..........Mozart

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON

Indian Depredation Claims Likely to be Allowed.

Salem Public Building—Interest in the Oregon Election—The Public Park at The Dalles—Dolph's Speech.

[Special Correspondence of The Oregonian.]

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, from the select committee of Indian depredation claims, has reported back to the house the bill to provide a new testimonial for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from depredations committed by Indians. The bill, if it can be reached, will doubtless be passed, for there is a growing sentiment among members in its favor. The only possible interference against the passage of the bill will be the pressure to pass the tariff and appropriation bills, and secure an early adjournment of congress. Some such tribunal as is suggested is greatly needed. The practice now is to burden congress with these claims, each of which must be looked into separately, hence is witnessed an amount of work thrown upon that body that a conscientious discharge of the labor so imposed would absorb not only the constant attention of any committee, but of the body of congress, and to the exclusion of all other business if pursued as the interests and merits of the claimants would seem to require. This examination and allowance of claims by congress is and will be necessarily embarrassed by the fact that in adjusting and providing payment from annuities due to various tribes of Indians for depredations committed by members thereof congress should know not only the amount of the fund drawn on, but in making a present draft should further know the amount existing and likely to follow of the same character.

Another result of postponed action in consequence of this change of policy in payment since 1859, is the unquestioned fact that, with the exception of two or three tribes, the payment of admittedly meritorious claims would exhaust the annuity funds, due and to become due to the Indians for years. The exaction of payment under this state of facts would involve possibly the domestic peace and security of a large part of the country; if not, it would devolve the duty and burden of their support upon the government. For this aspect of the question the committee invoke the attention of the house and the country to the views and opinions of the secretary of the interior, as expressed in a letter addressed to the committee. In the letter referred to Secretary Vilas said:

"The non-payment of the claims of citizens of the United States for depredations committed by Indians can not, to any very large extent, be chargeable to neglect on the part of claimants in presenting their claims for adjudication. Many of these claims have been reported by this department from time to time to congress for allowance, for which no provision or authority of law for their payment has been made. The use of small sums from time to time from the annuities of Indians for the payment of just claims for depredations committed by the tribe or members thereof, would not have wrought such hardships and embarrassment as will result from absorbing the whole or the larger part of their annuities as they may hereafter be appropriated, in the payment of the accumulated amounts of such claims charged against them. The disappearance of game and the attention and efforts that the Indians are giving to industrial pursuits have increased their necessities for the use for their benefit of the funds payable to them under existing treaties and laws. The progress of their civilization would be interrupted by the diversion of their funds, wholly or to any very large extent, for the payment of such claims at this time. The delay in making final adjudication of such claims has been a severe hardship upon such of the claimants whose claims are just and who are entitled to be protected by the government from the depredation upon their property by Indians. I do not think that there should be any further unnecessary delay in the payment of such sums as have been and shall hereafter be ascertained to be justly due on such claims. If the Indians have no funds or annuities, or, if they have such funds which will not, all things considered, bear the drafts of such payments as may be justly charged against them, I think the payments should be made out of moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and an account be kept of such payments under the head of the tribes or bands committing the depredations, to the end that such payments may be charged up against any funds that may hereafter accrue to them as proceeds of sales of any surplus lands within their reservation which may be disposed of for them under the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 stat., 388), or otherwise."

The committee, in closing its reports, says: "Fully appreciating the justice of the demands of the claimants, now before congress and the departments of the government, for depredations committed by Indians, and recognizing the moral and legal responsibility of the United States for their indemnification and payment, and being satisfied that a proper and speedy adjustment of the amounts due each party, as well as the determination of relevant and important adjunct questions, can not be had, at least for years, under existing modes of considering them, this committee has reached the conclusion that justice to the claimants, justice to congress, and justice to the government concur in demanding that a tribunal distinct and judicial in character, whose decisions, deliberately and judicially had, would command the respect and confidence alike of congress and of the country, should be organized and charged with this duty, and hence the committee have carefully prepared and do recommend this bill, amended as proposed, to the favorable consideration of the house. The committee in framing this bill have sought to be as liberal in securing for this class of claimants a speedy hearing and adjudication of their claims as in their opinion was possible, in view of all the embarrassments by which their consideration is environed. To no class of citizens is the American government more indebted than to the heroic men and women who, as pioneers of our civilization abandoning homes of comfort and ease, risked life and property to secure homes, wealth, and progress as the heritage of those who should follow in their pathways. A cheerful compensation for their losses, so incurred under the guaranty of the government is the deserved reward of their sacrifices.

THE SALEM PUBLIC BUILDING.

Some confusion seems to have arisen out in Oregon relative to the status of the bill to erect a new public building at Salem. Two or three weeks ago the senate committee having charge of the matter reported the bill back to the senate with a favorable recommendation. In connection with the statement of this fact it was telegraphed to the Pacific coast that the bill had also been passed, whereas the senate did not take it up until a few days ago, as was indicated in my last letter. The statement that the bill had been passed when first reported from the committee came from what was supposed to be the best of authority. The only trouble resulting, however, has been some confusion as to whether the senate passed one or two bills. But one bill has been passed by the senate, therefore, but that one, if the democratic majority of the house can only be induced to consider it favorably, will be sufficient to give Oregon's capital a new public building.

THE COMING OREGON ELECTION.

Interest in the coming Oregon election is growing because of the strenuous efforts being put forth by the administration to carry the state. A prominent second-hand book dealer of this city, one who derives quite a revenue from his dealings in government documents, said to your correspondent that he was hopeful that the democrats would win the election and secure a legislature that would choose a democrat as United States senator. This same book dealer, I am told, has a reason for this hope. At the expiration of a certain congress he bought from a democratic senator from the Pacific coast, whose term of office had expired, all the government documents issued during that senator's term. Not one volume had been sent to constituents for whom they had been printed at public expense. The book dealer, according to all accounts, bought at this one sale some four or five wagon-loads of books. He did not pay first-class prices, but what he did pay was sufficient to make a snug little sum for the senator's wallet. It is no wonder that he would like to see the democratic party win.

PETITIONS FOR A LIGHTHOUSE.

Senator Mitchell has presented in the senate a number of petitions from citizens of Oregon and California asking for an appropriation for the purchase of a site and the construction of a lighthouse on the head lines near the mouth of the Umpqua river. In accordance with the wish of the petitioners the senator has introduced a bill to appropriate $80,000 for that purpose.

FOR THE RELIEF OF AN OREGONIAN.

A bill has been introduced in the senate by Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, providing that Maj. James Belger, a retired quartermaster in the army, restored to his position as major and quartermaster by the act of March 3, 1871, be considered as having been continuously in the service from the 30th of November, 1863, and that he be declared entitled to all the rights, privileges, pay, emoluments, and promotion pertaining to such continuous service, deducting from pay due him the amount he has received while employed in the civil service subsequent to said 30th day of November, 1863; and the president be authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to promote him to the rank to which his continuous service entitles him. Maj. Belger is an old-time Oregonian and was for years stationed on the Pacific coast.

SENATOR DOLPH'S SPEECH.

In the senate Thursday, while the bill to forfeit unearned land grants was being considered, Senator Dolph delivered a very able speech in favor of the bill. He reviewed the history of legislation on this subject from the beginning, evincing a degree of knowledge only attained by one who had given the question much thought and study. The speech was very favorably commented upon by all who heard it. While listening to this speech of the senator from Oregon, I was reminded of a speech by another senator from that state some years ago. On that occasion the effort was a dismal failure, and all who heard it felt sorry for a state that had so weak a representative. The speaker on that occasion, I may say, was a democrat. However, Oregon has no reason to complain of the ability of her representatives in either branch of the present congress.

A PUBLIC PARK AT THE DALLES.

The senate has passed Mr. Dolph's bill granting to the city of The Dalles certain parts of the military reservation adjoining that city for the purposes of a public park and place of resort. The bill sets aside for the object named land known and described as lots 17, 6 and 7, section 4, upon condition that the same shall be forever inalienable by the city, and held and maintained for the uses named. If at any time it should be diverted from such use the land is to revert to and become the property of the United States.

J. O. Booth, of Roseburg, is registered at the Ebbitt house. G. H. W.

CHURCH NOTICES.

St. Matthew's Chapel Episcopal Mission—First and Caruthers streets. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

Trinity Church, corner of Sixth and Oak streets—Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

The First Spiritual Society of Portland meet at G. A. R. hall, corner First and Taylor streets, at 7:30 P. M. The lyceum at 11:30 A. M. All are invited.

The First Spiritual Society of Portland meets at G. A. R. hall, corner First and Taylor streets, at 7:30 P. M. The lyceum meets at 11:30 A. M. All are invited.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, corner Sixteenth and M streets—Rev. J. V. Milligan, pastor elect. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 P. M.

United Presbyterian Church, corner Sixth and Montgomery streets—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by Rev. W. W. Logan, the new pastor. Sabbath school at 12:30.

Swedish meeting will be held in Plymouth church, corner of Fourteenth and E streets, Sunday, 3:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M. Hjalmar Anderson, evangelist.

St. Stephen's Chapel—Corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets. Divine service will be held in the chapel on Sunday at 11 o'clock and at 4 o'clock. Sunday school at 10 A. M. Seats free.

Unitarian Church, corner Yamhill and Seventh streets—Rev. T. L. Eliot, minister. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Young People's Fraternity holds a praise service at 6:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

First Presbyterian Church—corner of Washington and Third streets. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 7:30. Preaching by Rev. Arthur J. Brown, the pastor.

Hall Street M. E. Church—Services at 11 A. M., conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Klepper; subject, "Intemperance a Curse vs. Prohibition a Cure." Evening services at 7:30. Sunday school, at the usual hour.

Swedish Lutheran Church, on B street between Ninth and Tenth streets—Rev. John W. Skaus, pastor. Services Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., and on Thursday at 7:45 P. M. Sunday school after the morning's service. All are invited.

Calvary Presbyterian Church, corner Ninth and Clay streets, Rev. Warren H. Landon, pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath school at 12:30 o'clock. Service of the Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:45 o'clock. Communion Sabbath.

Taylor-street M. E. Church—Corner Third and Taylor. Rev. A. Kummer, pastor. Class meeting at 10 A. M. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. Young people's meeting and praise service at 6:30 P. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. Subject, "The Parable of the Talents;" 7:30 P. M., "Samson in Prison."

First Congregational Church, corner of Second and Jefferson streets—Rev. T. E. Clapp, pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock, Lord's Supper and reception of members, bible school at 12:20, Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:45 P. M. Evening services at 7:45. Commercial travelers invited.

First Baptist Church, corner of Fourth and Alder streets—Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, pastor. Preaching to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and at 7:45 in the evening, by Rev. D. Heagle, of Princeton, Illinois. Subject of the evening sermon, "The Seven Wonders of the Bible." Seats free; all invited. Sunday school 12:30 P. M.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Taylor and Eleventh streets, Ross C. Houghton, D. D., pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the pastor. Sunday school at close of morning service. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meets on Tuesday evening. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:45.

EAST SIDE PULPITS.

The East Portland Spiritual Society meets every Sunday afternoon in Buckman's hall, on Fourth and H streets.

Adams-street M. E. Church, corner Tenth and Adams streets, Rev. G. M. Pierce, pastor—Sunday school at 2 P. M.

Advent Church, corner of G and Tenth streets, Elder C. H. Boyd—Morning and evening services at the usual hours.

St. Francis' Church, J and Eleventh streets—Easter services. Sunday school at 2 P. M. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock.

Sellwood M. E. Church, Rev. G. M. Pierce, pastor—Sunday school at 10 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the pastor.

St. David's Episcopal Church, Rev. John W. Sellwood, rector—Regular services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

Elder John Boggs, of Washington territory, will preach in the Christian church, Tenth and J streets, Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 in the evening.

Sellwood Presbyterian Church—Rev. W. S. Hall will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 10 A. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

First Methodist Church, corner of Ninth and I streets, Rev. I. D. Driver pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by Rev. Moys. Sunday school at 12:30.

First Presbyterian Church of Albina, Rev. W. O. Forbes pastor—Services will be held at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at 12:15.

Albina M. E. Church, Rev. G. M. Pierce pastor—Services in the new Scandinavian M. E. church, corner Russell street and Tompkins avenue. Sunday school 2 P. M. Preaching 3 P. M. General prayer meeting Tuesday 7:45 P. M.

First Baptist Church, corner of G and Seventh streets, Rev. George W. Hill pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meets at 6:30 P. M. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock.

First Presbyterian Church, corner of Ninth and J streets, Rev. D. O. Ghormly pastor—Divine services on Sabbath May 6, at 11 A. M. by Rev. Mr. Thos. Boyd and at 7:30 P. M. by Rev. Wm. Morrison. Sabbath school at 12:30 P. M. Young people's society of Christian endeavor at 6:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

ADMISSION FEE: TWO PINS.

An Entertainment by Little Girls in a Woodshed.

A Delightful Afternoon to the Performers and the Audience—Some Innocent Childhood's Amusements Recalled.

A very interesting literary and musical entertainment was given yesterday by a number of little girls connected with the Harrison street school in a woodshed near Fifth and Lincoln streets. The audience was composed exclusively of little girls, who paid an admission fee of two pins each, and the receipts amounted to two boxes, so full of pins that the covers could hardly be got on. The only gentleman allowed to be present was Master Teddy Bodley, who was very funny, and sang a song about kissing a pretty girl in a style which nearly brought down the woodshed. Two other boys, who came around and peeped in at the crack, were run off, and it is believed that one of them was soundly whipped.

The programme of the entertainment was as follows:

Recitation, "Guilty or Not Guilty," Katie Franklin
Recitation, "I Love Little Pussy,"....Zella Bigham
Recitation, "The Dairy Maid"......May Branch
Song, "Open Wide the Gates of Heaven,"........
Louise Bodley.
A story..........Katie Franklin
Recitation, "The Robin's Nest"......Zella Bigham
Recitation, "Kept In"..........Gracie Hawkins
Duet, "My Bonny"..........
Zella Bigham and Gracie Hawkins.
Recitation, "One Step at a Time"..Katie Franklin
Song, "Peek-a-boo,"..........Louise Bodley
Recitation, "What Would You Say to That"....
May Branch.
Recitation, "The Bachelors".......Louise Bodley

The little misses found this entertainment a pleasing change from playing

Ring around the roses,
Pockets full of posies
Uncle John is very sick, etc.

The favorite with the primary grades in this city, however, is:

The farmer in The Dalles,
The farmer chose a wife,
Heigh O, and cheery O,
The farmer in The Dalles.

This seems to have taken the place of the old favorite:

Come, Highlanders, let's be marching,
Every one sing from his heart strings.

Or what appears to be a more modern and American substitute:

She's waiting *fur* her pardner,
She's waiting *fur* her pardner,
So open the ring and choose him in,
An' kiss him as he enters in.
So now your'e jined in Hyman's band,
You must obey your lord's command,
An' live together all your life,
An' I'll pronounce you man an' wife.
You *must* be kind, you must be good,
An' keep your wife in fire an' wood;
You must be kind, you must be true,
An' kiss her as she stands by you.

Or the standing in a circle and singing:

"Down on this carpet you must kneel,
Choose the fairest in the field,
Choose the one that you love best,
Just before you go to rest."
"Oh! what a wretched choice you've made,
You'd better in your grave be laid;
So give him [or her, as the case may be,] a kiss
and send him away,
For ten thousand can not stay."

Or the old Southern song that used to be sung with a dancing accompaniment:

"I'll have none of your weevily wheat,
I'll have none of your barley,
I'll take some of the best of rye
To bake a cake for Charley."

With 200 or 300 more verses, enough to make a whole afternoon's entertainment; or,

"Rise, Sallie, rise:
Wipe the tears out from your eyes,
Fly to the east, fly to the west,
Fly to the one that you love best."

Each generation seems to evolve its own children's play rhymes, because nowadays no one ever hears the same words or the same tunes that he did when he was a child.

CHARLIE ROSS AGAIN.

He is Said to be Living in New York State, and Acknowledged by His Father.

Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard.

L. G. Reno, a prosperous and intelligent farmer, living about one and one-half miles from Cooperstown, in this state, was in Syracuse yesterday on business, and in the course of conversation with a friend, the subject of the abduction of Charley Ross was mentioned as an unexplained event.

"Unexplained?" repeated Mr. Reno, quickly. "Why, I know Charley Ross as well as I do my own brother. He has told me the story of his abduction fifty times. He lives right among us in Cooperstown, and everybody out there has no other thought than that he was the child abducted so strangely from his Philadelphia home fifteen or sixteen years ago. He worked for me on my farm two years ago from October to April. He has since worked in Cooperstown on the estate of the late Edward Clark, of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and is now there. Every other Sunday he comes to see me and takes dinner with me. He is now 19 or 20 years old, a fine-looking young man, bright and of faultless habits. He is thought a great deal of by the people of the town. The story which I have heard so often from him, and confirmed in many details by others, is that a circus man and woman enticed him into their carriage as he was climbing a tree, promising to buy him candy. An hour afterward he was put on board a steamer from New York, and from there was immediately taken to Cuba. He was taught all kinds of circus performances, how to ride bareback, jump and swing on the trapeze. After he was brought to Cooperstown he often showed up his circus tricks in tumbling about the barn and on the backs of horses. The circus people were very cruel to him. In one of their rooms at the Cuban hotel where they stopped they rigged up a trapeze and trained him in spite of his fright. They used to beat him with the buckle end of a strap until his back was all black and blue. One day he ran screaming down-stairs into the barroom. The circus man followed him and struck him with his fist in the barroom, felling him. The landlord interfered, and the matter ended in the landlord taking charge of him. Subsequently an Episcopal missionary in Cuba named Kinney, who lived in New York city, took an interest in the youngster and secured charge of him.

"The missionary took care of Charley for a year or more, and then intrusted the boy to his father, Capt. Kinney, the captain of a steamboat line running between Havana and New York city. Capt. Kinney then took him to the Cooper Orphanage, at Cooperstown, an Episcopalian institution, the matron of which was then and is now a daughter of J. Fennimore Cooper. The boy was then about 7 years old, I believe. Capt. Kinney was deeply interested in the boy, and suspected that he was Charley Ross, as did the matron. What bothered them was that he pronounced his name 'Russ,' giving the Scottish accent. Of course he couldn't spell his name. Correspondence was entered into with Mr. Ross, and photographs obtained of Mr. and Mrs. Ross. The boy was awakened in the middle of the night, showed one of the photographs, and asked if he knew who it was. He said it was his mother. He also identified the likeness of his father. Mr. and Mrs. Ross were then sent for and went to the orphanage. Mrs. Ross had been rendered insane by grief over the loss of her son, but seemed to have a lucid interval. Twenty men were placed in a room and the boy was asked which was his father. He went right to him. He was then taken into a room where there were twenty-two women and he picked out his mother. Mr. Ross was then satisfied and prepared to take his child away. His trunk was packed and sent to the depot. Then Mrs. Ross suddenly burst forth in one of her raving spells and insisted that the child be taken from her sight. The only way to quiet her was to leave the child behind. Mr. Ross, however, believed Charley to be his son and often visited him, wrote him frequent letters and paid for his clothing for several years. But various distractions, including the insanity of his wife, led Mr. Ross deeper and deeper into dissipation, until now he is a wreck, and seems to have lost all interest in his son. It has been nearly a year since he has written him a letter. About the time of the Centennial exhibition, Capt. Kinney took Charley to Philadelphia, and walked him up the street where he was playing when abducted. The boy did not seem to recognize anything at first, but presently began to stop and look around and then said, 'That is the tree I was on when they took me away.' The letter was published in the Cooperstown papers at the time of these occurrences, but there were so many Charley Ross stories about that time that this story did not attract attention outside. None of Charley's relatives admit his identity except Mr. Ross himself. The young man is smart, and is bound to make his mark in the world."

The Oregonian.
PORTLAND, SUNDAY, MAY 6.

Our Washington correspondent writes that there is every probability congress will pass a bill appropriating money sufficient to pay all the long pending Indian depredation claims. This is good news to many residents of Oregon and Washington territory.

Prof G M Miller states that the great majority of the supporters of the prohibition platform in Eastern Oregon came from the democratic party. The whisky in the sagebrush country must be getting worse than it has been in the past.

Eastern Oregon may well ask whether it is a good way to get the Columbia river opened to send a man to congress who is a devotee of the administration whose head has stopped all work during a year past on the river by a pocket veto of the river and harbor bill.

The London *Economist* says: "At present American railway shares remain essentially mere gambling counters with the exception of those few instances where exceptional honesty of management or especially favorable traffic conditions have given them a real value." This is what Jay Gould has done for American credit abroad.

The Walla Walla *Statesman* announces with a clarion whoop that Tacoma is democratic, the democrats having at the late city election "swept the entire field, electing every man on their ticket, from mayor to city scavenger." Inasmuch as the entire republican ticket with the exception of mayor and one other candidate, was elected, Col Parker will pardon us for suggesting that he get a pair of spectacles and read THE OREGONIAN.

The Long Creek *Eagle* (independent) says: "Col Irish persuaded the democratic state convention at Pendleton to adopt the Mills free trade platform. It will take all the whisky in Eastern Oregon to keep the wool democrats alive to the wisdom of that policy. Gearin has prophesied that he will be the next congressman, but the wool democrats of Eastern Oregon will not accept Gearin's lead and his ranks, like his prophesies, will be thin."

Mr Thompson's letters abound in comments upon the hotels of the various European cities he has visited and he never fails to note that the prosperity or sluggishness of the cities correspond with the good or bad qualities of the caravanseries. After such constant and striking proofs continually presented to his mind he cannot fail to be a warm friend of the hotel enterprise in Portland and will undoubtedly, upon his return home, become a large subscriber to the capital stock for the big hotel.

Says the *Times Mountaineer* of The Dalles: "Last year The Dalles handled eight million pounds of wool and a better point for a woolen factory is not in Eastern Oregon. There is sufficient capital for such a project, but the moving spirit which actuates other communities seems to be lacking. Our board of trade should take some action by which this city, which is the gateway of the great inland empire, would profit by the prestige which she possesses as a commercial center."

The starting point of the O R & N Company's branch railroad to Heppner will undoubtedly be Arlington, in Gilliam county. Manager Holcomb told a committee of Arlington citizens the other day that unless the cost of putting in the necessary buildings was too great for the benefits that would accrue to the road he would make their town the junction. He said that Willows (the other station talked of as the starting point) was an out-of-the-way place and he had no desire to try to do what could not be done—make a shipping point of it.

Pastor Stanton, of the Brooklyn N Y Presbytery, during his trial on charges of immorality repeatedly, under oath, denied his guilt. A Scotch verdict of "not proven" was rendered and yet the court stultified itself by saying: "You have escaped conviction but you must show evidence of penitence before we restore you to fellowship." If he was guilty of anything worthy of repentance it must have been both the immorality charged and the perjury committed to save himself from disfellowship.

THE OREGONIAN recently affirmed that the cause of woman suffrage was declining at the East in those states where it once had considerable strength. The proposition to grant women municipal suffrage was recently beaten in the Massachusetts legislature by 107 to 36. This is the smallest affirmative vote ever cast on woman suffrage in that body. In 1871 a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to strike out the word male and give women full suffrage received half the vote of the house of representatives and was defeated only by the casting vote of the speaker.

The editor of the Arlington *Times* in an article entitled "Don't Boom Too Much" says that on a return trip from Portland he noted several car loads of people who had come to Oregon with too high expectations returning to their old homes in the Eastern states. "They found upon reaching our country that reports had been grossly exaggerated. Land just as good but no better than that left behind was held at fabulous prices. The cost of living far exceeds that of the East and lumber is high. And so without looking over the whole country they turned their backs upon Portland and took their way Eastward." It is not wise to expect too much in any country. But people who come to Oregon, stay a few days and go back, have really made no trial of the country.

The Idaho republican convention which met at Boise City last Wednesday declared boldly against Mormonism. All the Mormons in Idaho are democrats as they are in Utah. All the legislation against this curse upon American civilization has been derived from the republican party. President Cleveland's first message, inspired by his sister the school teacher, talked very big against the Mormon blight but that was the end. Democratic officials in the territory wink at the practice of polygamy and the Mormons themselves no longer hesitate to perjure themselves by taking the test oath whenever they want to vote or hold office. With the continuation of the democratic party in power not only will Mormonism flourish in its present stronghold, but also spread over the adjoining territories.

The Milan crematory is described by Mr D P Thompson, in his letter published to-day, and he incidentally remarks that this method of disposing of the remains of the dead is much to be preferred. Mr Thompson has long been an advocate of cremation. A few years since he made an effort to organize a joint stock company for the purpose of building and operating a crematory furnace in this city, but, owing to the popular prejudice against reducing to ashes the bodies of departed friends the enterprise fell through. In crowded cities, or in those unfortunate places where pestilential diseases frequently prevail, such means of disposing of the dead would undoubtedly be an admirable thing; but while Portland has so large and so beautiful a burial place as River View Cemetery, cremation will not find favor in the eyes of her citizens.

THE MODERN VENICE.

The civilization of the East seems to be in a bad way. The Boston *Traveller* describes it as a state of society where "successful robbery on a magnificent scale is endorsed, courted, where the thief who steals small articles is locked up, the thief who steals millions is referred to as 'a great operator.' The poor woman who steals articles from the dry goods stores is sent to the police station, the rich one is respectfully referred to as a 'kleptomaniac.' The woman who, be she ever so vulgar, has a palace in New York, a villa at Newport, a retinue of servants and who costumes herself in diamonds to a degree that renders necessary the near attendance of detectives in plain clothes will find every door of society and art open to her, because, indeed, she can entertain in splendor. Society prefers the woman who can bring to it dinners and balls. All this is the unerring indication of a crude phase in our national development. We shall overcome it, scholarship and statesmanship, art and letters shall yet come to their own, but just now we prefer the dinners of Lucullus."

The New York *Sun* sneers at Boston that "hooted Wendell Phillips, dragged Garrison through her streets with a rope about his neck, but sent Sullivan abroad to gather laurels and is faithful to him even in his hour of humiliation and disappointment." This is a fair indictment of Bostonese civilization, but Boston could frame just as severe and discreditable indictment of New York. New York begged for Grant's body, got it, buried it with considerable pomp, promised to build a monument over it, passed the hat for contributions, and after three years of solicitation has not raised money enough to pay the cost of the foundation. New York will pay for a yacht race or a horse race, will put out a dollar where it expects to get two dollars dividend on the dollar invested; it will spend freely for "fun" of any sort; but New York knows that the Grant monument will not declare any dividend, and that it will not be in any sense an addition to the fun producing resources of the great metropolis. So the thrifty New York merchant buttons up his pocket when the Grant monument is mentioned and probably in his heart thinks that Mrs Grant ought to build the monument out of her own purse and give it to the city as a companion gift to the Egyptian obelisk.

The average New York merchant is about as sympathetic, romantic and patriotic a person as the "great lawyer" described by Thackeray as having no thought or care for anything in this world save "amassing legal learning and compiling a fortune." Mr Jay Gould's success is a fair test of the ruling spirit of New York. Mr Gould is not a great man in any sense; he is only a man with a very keen nose for plunder and a very keen eye to perceive when and where he can "operate," with impunity. Mr Gould is not a builder of railroads any more than a buccaneer is a shipwright; he wrecks railroads that others have built just as a pirate pursues and robs a ship that honest men have rigged, fitted out and furnished with a cargo. His success has been brilliant, but not because he was a man of constructive genius in trade or manufactures, or because he was a great financier, or because he could reorganize, enlarge and place upon a paying basis a bankrupt system of railway transportation as did Vanderbilt and other men of his calibre. Mr Gould is a greatly overrated man. There is no evidence that he ever had the sagacity, the prudence, the skill, the industry or the enterprise that makes a great man the builder, executive and preserver of any legitimate business. He failed in early life in legitimate business and never displayed any superior capacity until he adopted the life of a commercial pirate, whose chief advantage over honest men of business is that his rapacity gives him a monopoly of methods which men of honor and moral sense refuse to employ.

In ~~America the technicalities of justice,~~ the moral apathy of the people and the passionate worship of money-bags, whether fairly won in business or stolen by highway robbery, all serve to create a situation of safety for smart land pirates in business that is unknown and impossible in Europe. The late district attorney of New York, the present district attorney, the grand jury, Judge Cowing and Recorder Smyth all manage to create "delays, departures, grave errors and mischievous blunders," as they are politely termed, all of which inure to the benefit of men like Gould. But when a common thief, without money, without political influence, is proceeded against, the machinery of the New York courts works at railroad speed to send him to the penitentiary. This is the plutocratic civilization of New York, where a contemptible little natural born bandit is permitted to wreck and rob great and valuable public enterprises with legal impunity and pose before America as a great man, when he is nothing but a great ruffian and robber in the business world. Such a civilization recalls that of Venice in the middle ages, rich, luxurious, cowardly, corrupt, heartless, without a literature, importing its art, its science, destitute of great men, a mere hive for the bees of commerce, its history so unmarked by a single act of elevated or disinterested patriotism or the performance of anything of service to mankind that Macaulay says of it: "God forbid that there should ever again exist a powerful and civilized state, which after existing 1300 eventful years, shall not bequeath to mankind the memory of one great name or of one generous action."

CHURCH DISCIPLINE AND AMUSEMENTS.

According to the New York *Tribune* the approaching general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will be called to consider whether it would not be for the interest of the church to amend article 233 of the discipline in that part which specifies certain forbidden amusements, either by striking out the specifications as being sufficiently covered by the general rule on that subject, or making a more judicious and complete catalogue of forbidden diversions. "The present catalogue of forbidden amusements, adopted in 1872, is a perfectly dead letter. In parts of the country where a Methodist would have been called to account twenty years ago for dancing, playing cards or billiards, attending the theater or opera or drinking a glass of claret, he might be now, but elsewhere the rule is habitually violated in some part by members in good standing in the church. In New York and other large cities many Methodists attend theaters and operas and take their children, send their children to dancing school and allow them to give and go to parties where there is dancing, have wine on their tables and billiard tables in their houses and thoroughly enjoy a game of whist. They are conscientious and think they do and suffer no harm. They are not hypocrites; they conceal nothing from their pastors and fellow church members. They are frequently doing what the church has officially told them they can not do without sin, yet no one cares or dares to make complaint and bring them before the church tribunal for trial."

Mr Gearin's illness, just as he had begun his canvass of the state, is unfortunate. His object was, of course, to make votes for himself and his party ticket, and yet the time when speech making would make votes has past. The stump-speaker has been replaced by the newspaper and every intelligent voter has read the history of the parties, and of actions and words of their chosen representatives in congress down even to the very day, and is probably as well informed upon every issue that may be raised in the coming campaign as Mr Gearin himself. Congressman Hermann has adopted a far better plan to commend himself to the people of Oregon as a candidate for the renewal of the trust which they placed in his keeping two years ago. He remains at his post in Washington filling his position to the best of his ability and working hard for his constituency. The energy and assiduity displayed by Mr Hermann in working for the interests of Oregon has surprised even the friends who urged his election two years ago, and it will not be at all surprising if the majority which he will receive this year is far ahead of that which gave him his first term in congress. Mr Gearin may possess his soul in patience and take his time to recover his health. All the speech-making which he could do in a year would not save him from defeat.

OREGON'S CLIMATE.

The period from November 1st to May 1st includes the months of the year noted for rain in Oregon. Review this period and you find a few days of severe winter in January and a moderate quantity of rain up to February, but February, March and April have not shown over five days each of actual rainfall and this includes no severe storms or protracted rains. Take the winter and spring just gone by to May 1 and the world will not show a more salubrious climate or a more delightful one, even in much lower latitudes than that of Oregon. When it was cold here, people suffered as severely in California, and when Oregon enjoys spring rains that extend from the northern line of California throughout the wide region of the Pacific Northwest, California suffers from drouth, that threatens to cut short all their hopes of crops of grain or vegetables and must seriously detract from the value of their boasted fruits.

It is true enough that some winters have heavy rainfall, and occasionally there are periods of cold of short duration. But the average of all the seasons in Oregon will bear comparison with that of any state in the Union. If there are tedious rains they bring uniform crops and reward the labor of the husbandman. The working man finds here a chance for a home found nowhere else. Land is not over one-eighth the valuation here that is put on similar land in California. The land owner there waits patiently for his customer—for they sell climate there and land goes with it, at an extravagant price. In Oregon land does not sell at such values, and immigrants do not come here to buy at "booming prices."

The variety of products and the certainty of production realized in Oregon must soon attract hither hundreds of thousands of people in search of permanent homes. Whatever can be said of occasional winters on the North Pacific no finer seasons exist than spring, summer and autumn known here. Spring and autumn come with wealth of promise, and fruition that knows no equal. Summer comes here, in Western Oregon and Washington, with an equable and delightful harvest sun that knows no sweltering days and brings no feverish nights. It realizes exuberant harvests and enjoyment of health that is unequaled on the face of the earth. The beauty of springtime, following the unusually pleasant winter, has caused this review of the seasons and places the Pacific Northwest in a position which no other region or state can equal.

PATRICK HENRY.

Prof Moses Coit Tyler in his new life of Patrick Henry has corrected the impression industriously propagated by the ingenious enmity of Jefferson's old age that Patrick Henry was a man of but meager information and of extremely slender intellectual resources, ignorant especially of law, of political science and of history, totally lacking in logical power and in precision of statement, with nothing to offset these deficiencies excepting a strange gift of overpowering dithyrambic eloquence."

Prof Tyler proves that Henry was an industrious and systematic student of his profession, his parents were persons of good natural endowments and of good education, his uncle, William Winston, having "a gift of eloquence dazzling and wondrous like Patrick's." His early schooling was insufficient so that his father himself undertook the charge of his education, assisted by a brother, Rev Patrick Henry. By this uncle he was so well trained in the classics that when he was governor he was able to converse with a French visitor who knew no English through the medium of Latin. As to Jefferson's assertion that he was too indolent and too fond of sporting to improve his rather scanty knowledge of law after his admission to the bar we have the record of 1185 suits of which he charged fees in the first three and a half years of his practice—nearly twice as many as those of Jefferson himself in the corresponding period of time.

"While the war lasted," we are told (p 258) "no man spoke against the tories more sternly than did he. The war being ended and its great purpose secured, no man, excepting perhaps, Alexander Hamilton, was so prompt and so energetic in urging that all animosities of the war should be laid aside and that a policy of magnanimous forbearance should be pursued respecting the baffled opponents of American independence."

A MUGWUMP CRITIC.

The New York *Evening Post* says that "what President Cleveland's independent critics now complain of is that he has not kept as far in advance as he might have done; that he has not only dissembled his love for reform, which might have been excusable, but has in some places kicked it down stairs of which they cannot see the necessity. That he has done much for reform no reasonable person denies, but anybody who asserts that he has everywhere done all he might flies in the face of notorious facts. Those who think that it is over censorious to mention this forget that the very strongest argument of the spoilsmen is that reform is not possible, that is, that no president can carry it out in the existing state of human nature. Every excuse made for the president therefore fortifies this argument. Some excuses have to be made for him, but do not let us indulge in wasteful and ridiculous excess."

A statement that the sheep in Morrow county were generally badly afflicted by scab this year is denied by Stock Inspector Boyer, of that county, who says that there is less scab in the great sheep grazing sections of Eastern Oregon now than there has been at any time since the scab law went into effect. The action of the legislature in providing for the careful inspection of flocks in every county, and the rigid laws against transporting sheep afflicted with scab from one place to another, are doing the work designed. Intelligent treatment of their flocks on the part of sheep owners will still further lessen the disease, if not exterminate it altogether.

One hundred and seventeen celebrants sat down to a supper in New York city the other night in honor of the birthday of Gen Grant. Each one paid $25 for the privilege of sitting down to this banquet, which cost, therefore, $1925. Similar banquets were held in various cities of the Union and speeches were made and the hero of a hundred battles was glorified anew to the heavens for the deeds done in the flesh. The New York *Sun* thus comments on the above: "Meantime the efforts to raise a fund to build a monument to Gen Grant seem to have spent their force and the monument is an indefinite thing of the future."

N P B Wells, treasurer of the Seneca Falls (N Y) savings bank, was recently announced as a defaulter to the amount of $10,000. Wells had a wife and children and received but $400 a year. The wonder is not that the man stole the money, but that the directors of the savings bank would expect to secure a competent and responsible person for an important financial trust at a salary of $8 per week. A man of family who could not or would not earn more than $8 per week might be fairly assumed to be too dull to discharge a trust of this sort or too weak to resist temptation.

No hotel keeps up its standard and good name better than the American House, Boston, noted all over the country for its superior accommodations and most excellent management.

Pullman reservations made for all points east via the Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No 2 Washington street.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Members of the Funeral Committee of Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I O O F, will meet at the Odd Fellows' Temple at 1 o'clock P M sharp to-day to attend the funeral of our late Bro John T Dunn.
H S ALLEN, Sec.

A O U W.—All members of Harmony Lodge No 8, A O U W, are requested to meet at their Hall corner First and Taylor streets at 1:30 o'clock sharp Sunday, May 6, 1888, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Bro John T Dunn. Visiting and sojourning brothers cordially invited. By order
E. H. FREEMAN, M W.
Attest: T A STEPHENS, Recorder.

Portland Volunteer Firemen's Association —Members are requested to meet at their rooms, Second and Oak sts, this Sunday at 1 P M, in citizens' dress to attend the funeral of their late member John T. Dunn of Engine Co No 6. By order
JOSEPH MEAGHER, President.
ROBT HOLMAN, Fin Sec.

Mystic Lodge No 2 K of P.—All members are requested to be present at their Castle Hall, cor First and Stark streets, at the hour of 1:30 P M Sunday May 6th 1888 for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother Knight John T. Dunn. A cordial invitation is extended to all visiting and sojourning Knights to be present. By order
C. F. DRAKE, C C.
Attest: T A STEPHENS, K of R & S.

MEETING NOTICES.

To Carpenters and Builders.—Local Union No 50, Carpenters and Joiners, will hold an open meeting at their hall, cor First and Madison sts, on Wednesday evening, May 9, at 7:30 P M. All interested in the eight hour movement and other labor questions are cordially invited to attend. COM.

DIED.

In East Portland, May 5th, John L. Dunn, a native of Pittsburg, Pa., aged 45 years.
The funeral will take place from his late residence to-day at 2 o'clock P M; services at the grave private.

At Benicia, Cal., May 4, R. W. Wallace, father of Mrs James R. McCraken.

In East Portland, May 5, Cyril Lee, only child of Mr and Mrs. R. J. Marsh, aged 2 years, 2 months and 19 days.

HAIR DRESSING
At WASS' HAIR STORE, 83 Yamhill St.

R H SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers. Lowest Prices. 5 Washington st.

NEW TO-DAY.

GREAT CUT IN PRICES IN SILKS ALL THIS week at MEIER & FRANK'S. 1t

THE GIRLS AT FARRE'S TROTTED but They do not want feet rotten but plenty to do.

FOR THE MOST STYLISH MAKE-UP AND best fitting go to D. PORTER & CO., 147 Third st. They will please you. 2n*

DINNER, SUPPER AND BREAKFAST. Simmons Restaurant, No. 3, Stark street, is the place to go for the best. 6wT

FLY SCREENS THE ONLY PERFECT, best and cheapest. GORDON carpenter, 188 Third st, near Taylor. 1t

GOING IT ALONE. OUR MUTUAL friend Hackney of the New York will run the ranche in future.

HERE'S SUNDAY AGAIN AND that box of Candies sure for the girl, and he went to Stone's for em.

TRY THE DINNERS TO-DAY AT Fabre's. Claret and everything first-class. The young ladies there.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE STOCK of saddles, harness, saddlery hardware, etc, formerly owned by J. B. Congle, deceased, I shall continue the business at the store formerly occupied by him at 108 and 110 Front street, Portland, Oregon.
C. L. HOGAN.

Mr C. L. Hogan having purchased the business as above stated, we bespeak for him the generous patronage formerly given to Mr Congle.
P. WILLIAMS,
E. H. CONGLE, Executors.
6m

H. H. HILDEBRAND.

Prescription Druggist, 3d and Morrison. Telephone 189. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

Why does the lamb love Mary so?
'Cause she uses Cutter's Twist, you know,
[illegible] she don't work slow
And has plenty time [illegible]

CHOICE QUARTERS.

$4,500—¼ Block on Sixteenth and J streets.
4,000—¼ Block on Fourteenth and K streets.
4,500—¼ Block on Thirteenth and K streets.

These are choice residence quarters in Couch, are offered for a few days only at the above prices. Will sell lots. CLAYTON & OLIVER, 25 Stark st. *

TO THE LADIES:

Being about to engage in Ladies' Furnishing and Fancy Goods trade at 167 First St, under the firm name of Greene & Walrath, we would call your attention to the fact that we intend doing a cash business. Realizing the advantage of ready money both to ourselves and the customer, we are positive that we can present better values than heretofore seen in this city. Inviting an inspection, we are
Respectfully yours,
G. D. GREENE,
J. WALRATH.
(Notice of our opening will be given through these columns. 6md*

HENNELLY, FLYNN & CO.,
5 MORRISON STREET.
EAST SIDE.

$1750—10 ACRES ON SECTION LINE ROAD 4½ miles east of river, with a good seven room hard finished bay window cottage, small stable, large and small fruit, fenced and cross-fenced.

10 ACRES ON FOURTH STREET (EXTENDED) on line of proposed street car, surrounding property selling at a thousand per acre. This we will sell at a low figure for cash. 6m*

BASE BALL

At CLINTON & McCOY'S GROUNDS, East Portland,

Sunday, May 6, 2:30 P.M.

PORTLANDS and WILLAMETTES

Will play a match game

For Benefit of Wm. Garvin's Family.

Admission 50c, ladies free.
In case of rain game will be postponed one week.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE
—OF—
AUCTION SALE!

We are instructed to dispose of by auction at the store taken for the occasion

251 First St, bet Main & Madison

THURSDAY, MAY 10, at 10 A M,

An elegant line of Household Furniture, Carpets, etc, comprising the furniture and fittings of residence, of which full particulars will be given in Tuesday morning's Oregonian.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

$6000—Fine house and 2 corner lots Fourth st, Holladay's addition.
6000—¼ block and house east end railroad bridge.
7500—Block 40, Stephens Add, bet 2d and 3d on U st, East Portland.
2750—Best residence ¼ block in E. P., 10th and D.
1800—¼ block 11th and D sts, East Portland.
1800—¼ block in Irving add, E. P., near R R bridge.
750—¼ block in Irving add, East Portland.
1100—¼ block on Margaretta ave, Albina.
1500—Lot on O st, bet 6th and 7th, East Portland.
350—Each—Two corner lots in Tibbetts add, E. P.
275—Each—Four lots in Tibbetts add, E. Portland.
1500—Choice corner lot on cricket ground, S Portland.
1000—Each—Two fine lots in South Portland.
2200—New cottage house and lot in Couch addition.
150—Per acre—118 acres 1½ miles from E. Portland.
125—Per acre—340 acres 2 miles west of Portland Heights.
1t LONG & YOUNG, 64 Washington st.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND PIANO
AT RESIDENCE.

We are instructed by Tulley Evans, Esq, to sell by Auction at the Residence, No 55 South Front Street, corner of Sherman, on

MONDAY, MAY 7, AT 10 A. M.,

Grand Piano (Hazelton Bros.), Body Brussels Carpets and Bouquet Stands, Parlor Suit (7 pieces, finely upholstered), Walnut Bookcase, Center Table, Hall and Stair Carpets, Tapestry Brussels, Walnut Hall Rack, Walnut Extension Table, Dining Chairs, Sideboard, Walnut Bedroom Suits, Ash Suits, Mattresses, Bed Lounge, etc, Crockery, Glassware, Cooking Range and Kitchen Furniture, Garden Hose.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW TO-DAY.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN Oregon, 10 miles from Oregon City; farm contains 65 acres of excellent fertile soil, deep, black soil, plenty of water, two good houses, large barn and two storehouses, large apple and prune orchard, location high and healthy and commands one of the finest views in Oregon. This is the best farm in the Willamette valley at the price asked. For further information apply to J. C. LOMBARD, 20 Oak st. 15ap2aw 1m

GENERAL MERCHANDISE SALESMAN FROM the East desires employment in town or country; is a married man 30 years of age and has had twelve years experience in general merchandise; speaks several languages and has a fair knowledge of bookkeeping; good Eastern references. Address W. UDALL, Tacoma, W T. 6m6

A REPLY—I HEREBY NOTIFY THE PUBLIC that I have manhood enough to honor all just debts that I may at any time contract, and if B. Freimann will look out and pay his own debts he will have all he can attend to. HARRY SEAGER,
Ex Chief Cook.
6m2*

WANTED—BY A GRADUATED PHYSICIAN of experience and strictly temperate habits, a good location to practice; would take a partnership with an overworked practitioner or buy a retiring physician's interests, with or without a small drug stock. Address [illegible] Spokane Falls. 6[illegible]

9 HOUSES! THE EMPIRE LET NINE houses for owners yesterday. We have more applicants than we can furnish. Bring your keys to us. Satisfaction guaranteed. 5m.*
THE EMPIRE, Room 56 Union Block.

SAWMILL FOR SALE, CAPACITY 20,000, SITuated on the Columbia river near Hunters [illegible], engine and boilers [illegible] all ready for operating; price $2500, a great bargain. 6m3 STORY & RUSSELL, 33 Stark st.

MME. LAVEE, THE NOTED CLAIRVOYANT Trance Medium, can be consulted on business, love, speculations, etc; gives advice to the depressed to better their condition; gives charms. All call at 84 Washington st, Nash building. 1t

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR RENT COMmanding magnificent view, new house at Mount Tabor, directly east of residence of S. L. N. Gilman; fine water. Apply to J. FREDERICK & SONS, 14 Stark street. 6m3

$350 PER ACRE FOR 8 ACRES NEAR Mt Tabor; good house, barn and cistern and commands splendid view. A bargain not met with every day. Chambers & McMonies, 216 E st., E. P. *

WE HAVE SECURED THE SERVICES OF first-class Eastern artists who have no equal in hair dressing. Full line of toilet articles constantly on hand. Misses Rosenthal's Parlors, 163 Fourth st. *

FURNISHED ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with bath en suite or single, first floor in a new cottage on street car line. Table board also if required. No 220 North Thirteenth st. 1t

LOST—LARGE RED COW, STREAKED WITH brindle on foreshoulder and neck and white spot on forehead. Bring to stable of O. T. Co. on G street, bet 5th and 6th, and receive reward. 6m3

HAIR DRESSING—PARTIES FAVORING MISS Bertha Hecht with orders may rely on prompt execution. Order book at Meills & Co's millinery establishment, 67 Morrison street. 4m*w&S

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND RELIable planer man can find profitable situation at good wages with the NORTHWESTERN LUMBER CO, Knappton, W T. 6md

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN AND ONE lady to help on Sunday afternoon at the ice cream and confectionery stand at City Park. Apply to Mrs. Spillman, City Park. 6m 2*

FIRST CLASS BOARD AND ROOMS, NEW house, newly furnished throughout—at Mrs Brainard's, 89 and 91 Seventh street, near Stark. Inspection solicited. 6a*tf

WANTED—3 SMALL UNFURNISHED ROOMS with a private family, suitable for light housekeeping. Address, giving particulars, I. A., care Oregonian. 1t

DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR RENT, CENTRAL location, all modern improvements. Apply to W. J. J. ROBERTS, with Corbitt & Macleay, 64 and 66 Front street. 6m7*

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF EIGHT rooms, a very neat home; full possession given May 9; references required. Address Marker, care Oregonian. 6m3

TWO-STORY HOUSE AND COTTAGE, HALL street, $5500; corner lot and cottage, Jackson street, $3500. L. E. THOMPSON & CO, 22 Oak st. (5*

HAY—A CHEAP LOT OF HAY FOR COWS and oxen, also some first-class timothy. Apply at Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. (20a*tf

ANY ONE HAVING PROPERTY FOR RENT list with me. Close attention to business of this kind. G. W. Dustin, Real Estate, 3 Morrison st. (1m*tf

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front room, also one back room, with use of bath, to gentlemen only. 23 West Park st, cor B. 6m.*

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE work in a hotel, lady can do either chamber or dining room work. Inquire at 5 N Fifth st. 6m3

NEW BLACK DIAGONAL JACKETS, BEST value in Portland; also Ulsters and Wraps. Address with size, H. B. LITT, Third and Alder sts. 6md*

GREAT SALE OF CARPETS ALL THIS WEEK at Meier & Frank's. Special cut prices. Make your purchases this week and save money. 1t

WOOD—IF YOU WANT GOOD DRY FIR, oak or ash wood go to the Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. Telephone 139. 13f*tf

WANTED—SMALL SET OF BOOKS TO KEEP after office hours by thoroughly competent bookkeeper. Address Y. S., care Oregonian. 6m7

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of child 3 years old; sleep home. Apply at 142 Morrison street, N. W. corner Seventh. 6m1

DESIRABLE TENANT WANTED FOR DESIRable 8-room house; A1 location, rent reasonable. Address A. P. A., care Oregonian. 6m tf

THE ATTACHMENT IS STRONGER THAN ever between Charley and Kate. Charley buys Stone's Candies, you know.

WANTED—A POSITION AS HEAD BAKER by a man of 15 years experience. Address G. A. B., care International Hotel. 6m3

STYLISH WOOL SUITS, $15.00, worth $18.00. Dressmaking to order at lowest rates. D. PORTER & CO, 147 Third st. 6m*

SILK GLOVES AND MITTS, JERSEYS IN Cream, Tan, Gray and black. D. PORTER & CO., 147 Third st. 6m*

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 29 Second, bet A and Ash. (3*

A YOUNG MAN 24 YEARS OF AGE WANTS to learn bartending. Address X Y Z, care Oregonian.

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE, COR. 17TH and D streets. (6utf) GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PIANO, PRICE $145. INquire at Holladay Hotel, East Portland. 6m7

WANTED—A GOOD WAITER GIRL. INQUIRE at A. A. Cullin's, 268 Second street. 6mtf

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM WASHington Territory, to correspond or keep company with a young lady matrimonially inclined. She must be between 16 and 24 years of age, with dark hair, dark blue or brown eyes, hight about 5 feet 4 to 6 inches, weight 145 to 160, religiously inclined but not Catholic, willing to live on a farm; money no consideration at all; man able to support a wife; 27 years old, hight 5 feet 8 inches, weight 158 pounds, brown eyes, light hair, fair complexion, uses no liquor or tobacco in any manner whatever, healthy, kind hearted and true, a little hard of hearing some means but not rich, reasonable temper, a common school education. Those at a distance should send photo; references given and required. Should you wish to learn more about me address B. A., care Oregonian. 6m4

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM, GROUND floor. Address G. T. H., care Oregonian. 5 tf

A YOUNG LADY WITH MEANS WISHES TO form a copartnership with a widow lady of good address with small capital to engage in a nice business; must be energetic; references exchanged. Address Margaret S., care Oregonian. 5m 4

WANTED—A YOUNG EASTERN GENTLEman, employed during day, would like room with or without board in private family. Address, stating terms, C. D. V., care Oregonian. 4m4t

WE WANT A DESCRIPTION OF EVERY room for rent in Portland. Private families are saved unnecessary publicity by listing their rooms with us. THE EMPIRE, Room 56 Union block. tf

SECOND-HAND JOB PRESS WANTED, GORdon 10x15 preferred. Address until May 6, A. F. P., care Oregonian. a19tf

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND DO GENERAL housework at 31 Salmon st, cor 10th. 5 3

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE work; must spell correctly and write well; none other need apply. Address Help, care Oregonian. (5m2

WANTED—PATTERN MAKERS. INQUIRE AT the Smith & Watson Iron Works, Portland. 10atf

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply 181 13th st, cor Yamhill. 5m2

WANTED—WOMAN TO COOK ON RANCH; would take man and wife; state wages and address Farmer, care Oregonian. 5m2

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages to a competent person; references required. 148 Washington street. 5m2

WANTED—A MAN WITH CAPITAL HAVING energy and push and being familiar with trade as salesman to take an interest in a profitable manufacturing business. Address I. F. Co., care Oregonian.

WANTED—MACHINE HAND TO RUN LATH mill. Apply Whittier, Fuller & Co. 5m2

ANY PERSON, LADY OR GENTLEMAN, OUT of employment can easily make from $5 to $10 per day. For particulars call at Room 9, Cordray building, N. E. cor Third and Washington sts. 1m1m

WANTED—A MAN OF ENERGY AND PUSH. Apply at 40 Oak street.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent man with good references. Address Clem T., care Oregonian. 5m2

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN A situation as porter or to make himself generally useful. Address F. W., care Oregonian. 5m2

WANTED—TO SEW IN FAMILIES. A FIRST class seamstress from the East can cut and fit and do all kinds of dressmaking and plain sewing. Address MISS ELLA WILSON, Albina, Or. 3m4t

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WISHES A few more engagements by the day; city references. Address Dressmaker, 308 F street, corner 14th. (4m4

WANTED—A POSITION AS COPYIST BY A young lady who has had experience. Address Copyist, care Oregonian. 4m3

WANTED—AGENTS.

LADY AGENTS $10 A DAY SURE; NEW RUBber undergarment. Mrs. H. F. LITTLE, Chicago, Ill. dm1-t

WANTED—LIVE AGENTS—WRITE BUFFALO Mutual Life, Accident, Sick Benefit Association, Buffalo, N. Y. 4m2t

$100 TO $300 A MONTH can be made by working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. Johnson & Co, 1009 Main st, Richmond, Va.

TO-MORROW.

An all-wool, 40-inch Dress Fabric, in newest check effects, for this season; not a thread of cotton in it; and only 50 cents [illegible]

The season is fast approaching when Fabric Gloves will [illegible] We have about 50 dozen 4 button embroidered Kid Gloves, [illegible] more money, which we will sell To-Morrow at $1 a pair [illegible]

DECIDEDLY NEW AND CHOICE.

English Mohair white ground, with flowers in colors true to nature, [illegible] some in quaint figures, with a rich lustre which cannot be put on a [illegible]

NEW FANS.

Folding and non folding Japanese Fans, in crescent, oval and [illegible] are the novelty for this season. [illegible] effect and tints are of a [illegible] than is usual in such work, there being an entire absence of [illegible] and designs. Some are quite elaborate, fastened with silk cords, [illegible] parent. Prices are from 15 cents up, and 50 cents buys [illegible]

S. Lipman

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOME—5 ACRES at the head of Hawthorne avenue on the western slope of Mount Tabor; rent cottage house, ground all in fine state of cultivation, orchard of choice varieties and abundance of small fruit and berries, fine stream of water and small fish pond. Price $6500. Two acres in the town of Willsburg, 2 good houses, large barn, fine fruit [illegible]. 22 acres 2½ miles from East Portland, 16 acres in cultivation, 6 acres in meadow, good young orchard, good house and barn, 2 good cisterns, a rare bargain at $200 per acre. 5 acres tract near Milwaukie, all fenced and partly cleared, good young orchard, some fruit and berries, house and barn. Rich level land can be had for the very low price of $500. LOGAN & McCOY, cor 6th and Lee, East Portland. (2m14

FOR SALE WITHIN SEVEN DAYS—FROM one to six acres of improved or unimproved land near Mt Tabor, on the boulevard drive. For particulars call on DR TATTON at residence, ½ mile this side [illegible]. 5m7

YOU CAN BUY FOR $1450 A PIECE OF PROPerty 50x100 bearing a revenue of $30 a month, of KRAEMER & VOSS. 8m7

FOR RENT OR SALE—GOOD RIVER LARGE furnished house with 8 acres of land. Inquire at 407 [illegible] street. 3m7

BLOCK 25 McMILLEN'S ADDITION TO E P, nicely located, price $2600. Apply to T. W. PITTINGER, office in the Continental Hotel building. R[illegible] 3m7

AT A BARGAIN—25 ACRES IN FOREST Grove, two blocks from Pacific University; good house and barn, plenty of fruit, etc. For particulars apply to T. W. [illegible], Albina. 5m13

FOR SALE—40 ACRES UNIMPROVED, 3½ miles east from Stark street ferry [illegible] per acre. CHAMBERS & McMONIES. 2m69

FOR SALE—FARM CONTAINING 322 ACRES, all good soil, level, well watered, conveniently located [illegible] cultivation [illegible] very good [illegible]

FARM OF 110 ACRES 11 MILES OF PORTland [illegible]

A GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE—A FARM OF 160 acres within 12 miles of Oregon City, 70 acres in cultivation [illegible] First street.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—FINE FAMILY FIVE-YEAR OLD horse with single harness. Call at [illegible] 5m3t

FOR SALE—A FAMILY HORSE FOR EITHER lady or gentleman. Address [illegible], care Oregonian.

A GREAT BARGAIN—A GOOD JOB PRINTING office [illegible] cheap. For further particulars inquire at 109 North 14th street. 6m7

A FIRST-CLASS [illegible] SAFE—MEDIUM size [illegible] price $80. 13mtf

FOR SALE—COMPLETE OUTFIT OF ELEGANT bar fixtures. Apply corner of Third and Ash sts. 6tf

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 18 N Front street, Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PROduce Merchants, Front and D sts, Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants and Produce Dealers, [illegible] Front st.

CAESAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants, 30 North Front street, Portland, Or.

MASON, EHRMAN & CO., WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front street, Portland, Or.

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. W. WEST) Commission Merchants in general and produce, 107 Front street, between Washington and Stark.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co, 24 Front street, corner Ash.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, forage, [illegible] Front and Alder streets, Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts, Furs, Wool [illegible] General Commission Merchant, Front street, near Main, Portland, Or. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID STOCK OF DRUGS at a bargain [illegible] MOY[illegible]

FOR SALE—BAKERY DOING A GOOD BUSIness [illegible] Address J. [illegible], care Oregonian.

A GOOD DRUG BUSINESS IN A FLOURISHING mining town [illegible] reasonable [illegible]

GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS FOR Sale—Doing a business of $40,000 to $50,000 a year in one of the best and most promising towns in the valley. For particulars inquire of CHURCHILL & MONTEITH, Lebanon, Oregon.

FOR SALE—VANCOUVER FLOURING MILLS, a good [illegible] Apply to L. M. Hidden, Vancouver, W. T. 4atf

FINANCIAL.

EUGENE W. CLARK, GENERAL LOAN BROker [illegible] Room 7, Portland Savings Bank building, corner [illegible] Merchant[illegible]

LOOK HERE! IF YOU HAVE ANY MONEY to loan [illegible] KRAEMER & VOSS [illegible] they will loan it for you on good mortgages and other securities [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture and chattels of any description (without removal) [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLAIRVOYANT—MRS. REED, BUSINESS MEdium [illegible] past, present and future [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANT MRS. F. BROWN, NATURAL Clairvoyant [illegible] advice [illegible] etc at [illegible] gents $1 [illegible]

MACHINISTS.

TREANKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, COR. First and [illegible] shutters [illegible] and mo[illegible]

SMITH & WATSON IRON WORKS [illegible] Vault [illegible] kinds [illegible] set work [illegible] gines [illegible] and Ha[illegible]

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner North Front and D sts, Portland, Oregon.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, 54 and 56 Front street, Portland, Or.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROcers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 46 and 48 North Front street, Portland.

SADDLERY AND FINDINGS.

R. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS, HARDware [illegible] Front st, Portland, Or.

HERRIN, BRADLEY & CO., [illegible] FRONT ST, importers of [illegible] Store Supplies [illegible]

SEEDS.

E. F. BOWEN, WHOLESALE SEEDSMEN AND Commission Merchant, 65 Front st.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, HORSEKOPF & CO., 109 AND 113 FRONT street, Portland, Or.

named departed for that point this morning. They will remain until the ore is reduced, and will have plans made and estimates furnished for a smelter. We are informed that they propose to erect a smelting works near the mine, as from analysis of the ore it has considerable necessary fluxing material in its composition, while Herbert Lang is authority for the statement that the valuable contents can be saved up to 97 per cent.

THE CYCLORAMA.—What the historic battle of Waterloo—where the great Corsican captain lost an empire—was to Europe, the terrible battle of Gettysburg is to this country. People never cease to read accounts of its ensanguined fields and to take a deep interest in whatever pertains to its fearful history. For that reason public interest has not abated in the great cyclorama on Third street. Crowds continue to visit there daily and look at the dreadfully realistic representations. To-day the cyclorama will be open from 11:30 to 10 P. M.

FOR SENDING AN OBSCENE LETTER.—James Plaster in the United States district court yesterday morning entered a plea of guilty to a charge of sending obscene letters through the mails. Judge Deady imposed a fine of $100. It appears Plaster had some misunderstanding with his mother-in-law and wrote her the letters upon which he was convicted. He says that the letters which he received were equally as obscene and that he simply answered them in a like manner.

FINE PAINTINGS.—In Gump's window may be seen some magnificent work of Mrs. Annette Butler Averill, one a portrait in oil of a bull, the other, Cupids blowing bubbles. The masterly skill of the artist is also to be seen in a painting of a water-spaniel in the most difficult of all poses, now in Hudson's gun store.

CAMPBELL DID NOT FIGHT.

The Proposed Mill Was All Talk and Ended in Talk.

It was rumored yesterday afternoon that Dave Campbell and Ed Smith met in the prize ring near Kalama at 2 o'clock, and that the latter was knocked out in the third round. Investigation proved that the report was groundless.

Friends of Campbell deny that he has gone to the Sound for the purpose of fighting with Smith, or any one else, or to arrange a fight. They say he is doing nothing more or less than taking a vacation. The information published yesterday was furnished by John Barry, a saloon keeper, who said, among other things, that if he was not certain that Campbell was the better man of the two he would not have put up $1000 to back him, leaving the inference to be drawn that the match had been made and the money posted.

Another friend of Campbell's said yesterday: "If the fight does not come off it will be no fault of Campbell's and the blame will rest on Smith's inability to raise a sufficient stake. Campbell wants to fight Smith and has consulted me several times regarding the matter. I told him that he could not expect the board of fire commissioners to grant him a leave of absence every few months to be a principal in a prize fight and that but two courses were open to him, viz: He must either enter the ring permanently and make prize fighting his profession, taking his chances like hundreds of others engaged in the same business, or treat with scorn all temptations and challenges to do battle. Three weeks ago I met Smith, who said he had just come from Seattle and wanted to raise enough money to leave the state. He preferred a boxing exhibition with Dave. Then he talked about fighting for $500 aside. I told him that if Campbell fought him he would have to give up his position in the fire department and that $500 would not pay his training expenses. Smith replied that he had no friends and did not think he could get any one to back him for a large amount."

Said a friend of Smith's: "Several men who desired to see a mill, raised a purse of $500, and offered to back Smith against Campbell for that amount. Campbell said he would not fight for such small stakes, and we would not risk any more on Smith, not being acquainted with him."

LOCAL NOTES.

The baseball season opens to-day.

Miss May Foster is clerking for Mrs. Simmons.

Kaulbach, the artist, is painting an historic spot on the Rhine for L. Dammasch.

"The Woman Hater" is bright, brisk, sprightly and witty. Reed plays an irascible old coffee merchant, Samuel Bundy by name.

Walter F. Lloyd, an Englishman, and Fred Hercig, a Swiss, filed with the county clerk yesterday their declarations of intention of becoming citizens.

The annual meeting of the Portland Women's Union will be held at 2:30, to-morrow afternoon, in the lecture room in the First Presbyterian church.

Prof. A. P. Armstrong has removed his residence from 200 Fourth street to 325 Tenth street. Mrs. Armstrong is expected home on the Coloma about the 25th inst.

"The Woman Hater" is reported a bubbling farce-comedy, without a single risky situation or double entendre. It is that unusual thing—a perfectly clean funny play.

Marx & Jorgensen have begun suit against Philip Phenline and Louis Strasser in the state circuit court to recover $300 on a promissory note, $20 95 for goods sold and $40 attorney's fees.

The O. R. & N. Co. is receiving a large number of applications for steamers, to be used for excursions and picnics during the coming season. Excursions are also a crop that never fails in Oregon.

B. L. Stone is building two stores on Seventh, near F, with upper story fitted for residence. During the summer the gentleman will erect other buildings for business purposes in the same locality.

Marriage licenses were granted yesterday for D. T. Ridgeway and A. J. Jackson, W. V. Shannon and Ida M. Moudy, Michael Welch and Maggie McGuire, George M. Orton and Katie Breitbarth.

Ad. Buchman, who skipped from Portland several years ago with a few thousand dollars which weren't his own, has been heard from in South America. He is in the fruit commission business in Rio Janeiro.

Mr. Cicero L. Hogan, for several years with the saddlery and harness firm of R. Sherlock, has purchased the business of the late Hon. J. B. Congle, and will go into business on his own account. Mr. Hogan is a young man, well and favorably known, and is deserving of success.

The Eastern critics, without exception, insist that Reed has found his play and his opportunity in the "Woman Hater." John T. Raymond either had spoken for or had his eye on the "Woman Hater," but he was cut off before having a chance at it. The play itself is bright, and Reed is especially commended for his straight playing of a part that might easily be burlesqued.

There is a very vigorous protest on the part of the owners of property abutting on North Fifteenth street against the assessments for the improvement recently made upon that street. The property-owners claim that the assessments have not been made proportionately, and that the small property-owners are paying largely in excess of persons holding larger tracts. They also claim that the work has cost a good deal more than was necessary.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Wells, who lives at Cedar Mills, Washington county, met with a painful accident. Mrs. Wells was driving into Portland, accompanied by her 6-year-old son, when the horses became frightened at a dog and ran away. Both of the occupants of the wagon fell out, and in falling Mrs. Wells struck the front wheel and then fell to the ground, striking her head upon a sharp stone. The woman received a painful scalp wound and sustained bruises on the body. Though severe, her injuries are not regarded dangerous. Fortunately, the boy escaped uninjured. After spilling out the occupants, the team ran on a short distance and ran into the buggy of a Mr. Strube, completely demolishing it.

MOORE'S REVEALED REMEDY

Is made from bark of trees found on Puget sound. It is strictly vegetable and contains no alcohol. As a curative power it is one of the wonders of the age. Every organ of the system is improved, regulated and repaired by the use of the medicine. It takes effect mildly and naturally, giving new life and buoyancy of spirits, sets the digestive organs working regularly and placidly, frees the stomach of all bile, assists and repairs the liver and kidneys, and cleanses the blood of all impurities by aiding the proper organs to naturally accomplish their duty. Moore Manufacturing Company, Seattle, W. T.

Additional Local on Second Page.

AN OIL MILL TO BE BUILT.

Articles Incorporating the Portland Linseed Oil Co. Filed.

The Capital Stock of $100,000 Subscribed—All Preliminaries Arranged Except the Purchase of Property.

Portland is going to have a linseed oil mill, and very soon. About three years ago several prominent gentlemen in this city began to discuss the feasibility of erecting and operating an extensive oil mill here. After much agitation and consultation in reference to the inauguration of the enterprise it was deemed expedient to send some competent gentleman East to make a personal examination of the methods and modes adopted by oil manufacturers. Accordingly about two years ago Mr. W. B. Honeyman visited a number of the largest establishments in the principal cities of the Northwest. He made a careful inspection of the mills and consulted with a number of persons who had had years of experience in the manufacture of oils. Mr. Honeyman returned to Portland a few months later, but the reports were of such a nature that the gentlemen here, who had taken a lively interest in the enterprise, concluded, after canvassing the prospects and taking into consideration the general condition of business, not to push matters just then. However, the project was not entirely abandoned, though active interest was for some time permitted to wane. At no time though have the gentlemen, who were the original projectors ever relinquished their purpose.

Over a year since a prominent oil manufacturer from the East visited Portland for the purpose of taking a general survey of the field, to inquire more particularly into the feasibility of such an enterprise, and to ascertain the adaptability of the soil and climate to the extensive and successful cultivation of flax. When he had made these investigations he returned to his headquarters at Omaha. Very recently the project has received a new impulse, and plans were at once set on foot to carry forward into successful operation the enterprise. Several meetings have been held, and the plans and purposes of the syndicate discussed and perfected. The project has been advanced to that stage which has warranted the filing of articles of incorporation.

Yesterday afternoon the following articles were placed on the records of the county clerk's office by Henry J. Corbett, W. E. Robertson and W. B. Honeyman:

The name of this corporation shall be the Portland Linseed Oil Company, and its duration shall be perpetual.

The object and business for which this corporation is formed is the manufacture, purchase, sale and barter of linseed oil and other oils, the erecting, putting up and acquiring, by purchase, lease or otherwise, of all machinery, warehouses, wharves, docks, buildings and property of every description for that purpose; the acquiring by purchase or otherwise of any and all real property it may deem expedient, and to lease, sell and dispose of the same or any of its property at pleasure, and in its business, at pleasure, to borrow money and to give its notes, bonds, debentures or other obligations therefor and to secure the payment thereof by mortgages, pledges and liens of or upon any or all of its real or personal property; to render services or sell upon credit or advance and loan money, as it may deem expedient and secure the repayment thereof by taking notes, bonds, debentures, mortgages, pledges or otherwise and collect the same by suit or otherwise, at pleasure.

The amount of capital stock shall be $100,000.

The capital stock shall be divided into 1000 shares, and the par value of each share shall be $100.

The principal office and place of business of this corporation shall be at the city of Portland, in Multnomah county, state of Oregon.

Several days since the same gentleman mentioned made a second visit to Portland, and took the part of general advisory member in the preliminary proceedings thus far had. Yesterday this gentleman, accompanied by Mr. H. J. Corbett, started for the East. The latter gentleman goes on business connected with the new enterprise. Though the complete organization has not been effected, yet the project may be recorded as having been fairly inaugurated. A few days later it is expected that a meeting will be held, when the company is to be organized by the election of officers, etc.

So far there are less than ten stockholders, but these persons have subscribed for nearly the total amount of the capital stock. One of the prominent movers in this very important branch of home industry, when speaking to a reporter yesterday, said: "Why there is no doubt in the world about the success of this enterprise. It is bound to go ahead now. There is no trouble at all about getting all the money we want. Nearly all our stock was taken at once, and there are a number of Portland capitalists who are very anxious to take stock if they could. We could, in less than one day's canvass of the city, secure probably not less than a quarter of a million of dollars. You see how business men and capitalists regard the investment. If the growth of business requires the increase of our capital stock there will be no difficulty about getting all the money needed on short notice."

Thus far the only preliminary which has not been concluded is the purchase of a suitable location for the mill. A committee which was appointed the other day to attend to the business, have the option of several pieces of ground both in Portland and East Portland. Within a very short time the ground will no doubt be selected and purchased. That will complete every link in the chain of proceedings, when the organization will be perfected, and active work for the new building commenced without delay. Four months from the date of commencing the work, it is confidently claimed, will only be required to complete the building, purchase and ship the machinery, and have the mill in full operation.

The location of the building is a very important consideration, which the company will not overlook. It is very desirable to have the oil mill situated in immediate proximity to railroad lines, or of easy convenient access by boats. Otherwise a switch will have to be laid, and the expenses of building a short line be incurred, besides the trouble and expense of securing the right of way. Transportation will be a most important feature in the operation of the mill, and this consideration will have much influence in controlling the action of the committee. The building, according to the plans already drawn, will be two stories high, of brick, with a very substantial stone foundation, and be about 100x100 feet. Only the very best machinery, and that of the latest and most improved patents, are to be used. This machinery will be ample to manufacture a large output of oil, and the facilities sufficient to handle all the flaxseed that can be raised for some time to come. Such rougher portions of the machinery as are not patented will be made here in Portland, so that a part of the capital will be expended at home and not sent out of the country.

Of the great importance to this community of such an enterprise, and of the advantages and profits which will necessarily accrue to both city and country, it is needless to speak. From twenty to thirty men will find constant employment, beside a large number of teams, trucks, teamsters, etc. The increase to the natural volume of business will not be inconsiderable.

Flax is cultivated with great success in Oregon and Washington territory. Large quantities of seed are annually raised and shipped East and to California to supply mills, where a ready market is found. In Western Oregon flax grows finely, and yields a large crop of seed, while in the Palouse country and throughout the vast plains of the Columbia river basin it is said to find its natural, congenial home. Soil and climate are admirably adapted to its growth. Vast quantities can, in the course of a few years, be raised—quite sufficient to supply home consumption, and leave a wide margin for export. When a profitable home market is created, farmers will turn more attention, to the cultivation of flax.

Experienced judges say that the flax seed grown here is of a very superior quality. The berry is full and exceedingly rich in oil. Oil expressed from the grain is pure linseed, equal in quality to that manufactured from the Calcutta flax. Oilcake is also rich and sweet, and very nutritious for stock.

Every indication points to the carrying out of this most important branch of home industry, and there seems every reason to predict that within the next half year the mill will be in successful operation.

A. ROBERTS'

The Leading Clothier,

Shows this Spring a beautiful line of **Light-Weight Suitings**, being a direct importation from the great London House of Dormeuil Freres. There is, of course, nothing equal to a custom made suit when gotten up by first-class workmen; but we have magnificent proofs in our grand line of

Men's and Boys' Suits

For Spring, that careful study and cultivated taste are exercised in the production of **Fine Ready-made Clothing.** We are justly proud of our line of Clothing, and the man or boy must indeed be hard to please who cannot select a suit from our stock.

Light Overcoats.

You should see our Spring Styles, the new designs in the goods, the whole undertaking brought to perfection now, and ready for this first Spring month!

A florist makes his triumph on one flower! Here are scores of new combinations, the handsomest, choicest, neatest that manufacturers have wrought into warp and woof. The workmanship doesn't tarry a shade behind the material, and prices are lower than ever before.

Furnishing Goods.

We are daily in receipt of the **Latest Novelties** from the Leading Eastern Manufacturers, and our patrons can rely on always finding in our stock as good a selection as they would see on Broadway.

Hats.

We carry a full line of the **Latest Styles** from leading manufacturers, such as

J. B. STETSON & CO.
DICKERSON & BROWN,
AND OTHERS.

Straw Hats.

In the styles for this season there are some novelties which are very neat and attractive.

A. ROBERTS'
The Leading Clothier,
Merchant Tailor and Hatter
of the Northwest.
135 FIRST ST., COR. ALDER.

OPENING OF THE BASEBALL SEASON.

Game Between the Portlands and Willamettes for the Benefit of Wm. Garvin's Family.

The first baseball game of the season will take place at Clinton & McCoy's new grounds, in East Portland, at 2:30 this afternoon. The game will be for the benefit of the widow of Wm. Garvin, who was killed in Albina a couple of weeks since. Garvin was identified with the baseball interests in this city for some time and was a favorite player with the public.

The Portland club has been re-organized and will appear with the following team: Timmons, pitcher; Mehns, catcher; Connolly, first base; Nolan, second base; Cook, third base; Smith, short stop; McGuire, left field; Jackson, center field; Jackson, right field. The new players in the nine this year are the Jackson brothers, who come well recommended from the East, and McGuire, a former player in the California league.

The Willamettes will look after the interests of East Portland with the following nine: Turnbull, catcher; Tom Parrott, pitcher; Buchtel, short stop; G. Parrott, first base; Bailey, second base; Dode Parrott, third base; Kerns, left field; McCarthy, center field; Garrison, right field.

How to get there: Cross on Jefferson-street ferry or Morrison-street bridge railway. Then walk from U street in East Portland along the river front five blocks to the grounds. Carriages can reach the grounds and enter into the enclosure by driving around over the old Brooklyn bridge.

GEARIN NOT SO SICK.

He Expects to Resume His Canvass Late this Week.

John M. Gearin, the democratic nominee for congress, returned yesterday morning from Pendleton, where he had been lying quite ill for several days. To use a popular expression, he looked pretty well "broken up," his face being swollen and covered with iodine, and the peeling skin gave him the aspect of one who has been a few days at the seacoast.

Mr. Gearin said he had been threatened with pneumonia, which had been obviated by prompt and skillful medical treatment. Then erysipelas set in and he has not recovered from it yet. "I feel a little weak," said Mr. Gearin, "but in other respects I am quite well. If I die during the campaign, there will be some excuse; but if I am beaten at the polls election day, there will be none."

Mr. Gearin left by the 1 o'clock narrow guage train for Champoeg to visit his father, being accompanied by D. R. Murphy. He expects to speak at Oregon City Thursday and keep the rest of his engagements.

BRIEF MENTION.

Fine weather for an "outing."

The boating season is at hand.

Sunday bill at the Tivoli includes all the novelties of the week.

"Take a drive to Belmont park. It will be a revelation to you."

A jaunt on the hills will afford a fine view and a whiff of fresh air.

Crossman's summer goods are in stock. Many gentlemen wear them to-day.

Persons having rooms to spare should let the people know it through THE OREGONIAN.

The man who goes hunting or fishing buys what he needs for lunch and beverages at L. S. Mayer's, 70 Morrison street.

Thirty-five acres of choice land on Base Line road, west side of Mt. Tabor, for sale as a whole or in part, by I. G. Davidson; 125 First street. See him and save commissions.

Don't fail to attend the large sale of all varieties of plants for the flower garden at the Portland Conservatories, corner of Fifteenth and G streets, which commences to-day.

When passing, drop into McAllen & McDonnell's and see their stock of black lace flouncings; all silk, forty-two and forty-four inches wide, $2, $2 50 and $3 per yard. Nothing like them in town at the price.

During the past week Messrs. Kohler & Chase added to their stock a number of Æolian organs, the most complete instrument of its class on the market. They should be seen and heard to be appreciated.

No doubt of it. You can purchase the best teas, coffees, spices, and extracts for the least money and get the biggest premiums at the Great Eastern Tea Company's stores, 223 First street and 83 Washington street. By dealing with us you save the very large profit of all middle men. Fully 20 per cent. saved by going to headquarters. Special inducements to hotels and restaurants.

SPECIAL SALE

—AND—

SPECIAL PRICES

This Week

—IN OUR—

SILK

DEPARTMENT.

The Most Complete West of New York.

Coronet Black American Silks (sole agents). Every yard warranted and sold guaranteed for wear.

Grade 1—This week	$1.00	per yard
Grade 2— "	1.15	"
Grade 3— "	1.25	"
Grade 4— "	1.40	"
Grade 5— "	1.55	"
Grade 6— "	1.70	"
Grade 7— "	1.95	"

TAFFETA SHADED SUMMER SILKS, 75c., worth $1.00 per yard.

Black All-Silk Rhadames.

This week our $1.00 grade for	$ .85	per yard
" 1.25 "	1.00	"
" 1.45 "	1.20	"
" 1.75 "	1.40	"
" 2.00 "	1.65	"
" 2.25 "	1.85	"

5 Pieces Fine Pure Silk Black Satin Duchess, worth $1.50, for $1.15.
5 Pieces Fine Pure Silk Black Faille Francaise, worth $1.50, for $1.20.
ALL OTHER GRADES IN PROPORTION.

Jaubert's Black French Silks. Every yard sold guaranteed. (Sole Agts.) Elegant luster, beautiful appearance.

Quality X, $2.25, this week for	$1.89
Quality XX, 2.75, this week for	2.05

Colored Faille Francaise, every leading shade.

A grade worth $1.60 for $1.15 per yard this week.
Our Standard $2.00 grade Street and Evening Tints this week for $1.55.
Extra fine quality All-Silk SURAHS, Street and Evening Shades, this week 97c per yard.
23-inch second quality, all silk, for 75c per yard

Colored American Silks.

Elegant line of shades. Every yard warranted to wear. This week, 97c per yard.

Colored Satin Rhadames.

Our $1.00 Grade this week for	$ .85	per yard
Our 1.50 Extra Super for	1.15	"
Our 2.00 Super Extra for	1.55	"

Black All-Silk Surahs—Splendid wear.

Our $1.10 Grade this week for	$ .85	per yard
Our 1.25 Grade "	1.00	"
Our 1.50 Grade "	1.30	"
Our 2.00 Grade "	1.65	"

22-INCH FANCY FLORENTINE SILKS. Elegant Stock. New Designs. Fringes to match.

Take advantage of these Cut Prices. The Great Bargains should be apparent to all.

THIS WEEK ONLY AT PRICES QUOTED.

[illegible] & [illegible]

N. B.—Samples Mailed Free to Any Address from All Departments.

SPECIAL PRICES

—IN OUR—

CARPET DEPARTMENT

ALL THIS WEEK,

And a Splendid Assortment of All New Patterns in every grade to select from.

We have just received a large invoice of Carpets, direct from the factories of

The Leading Makers.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
ROXBURY,
SANFORD,
BIGELOW BODY BRUSSELS,
LOWELL BODY BRUSSELS,
BROMLEY BODY BRUSSELS,

Also a fine New Line of ALL-WOOL TWO PLYS and THREE PLYS, Cotton and Wool Fillings, Ingrains, Smyrna Rugs and Kensington Art Squares, in all lines. Low and high grade China Mattings.

A Fine Line of Interior Furnishing Goods at cut prices for this week.

Finest Line of Dado Shades west of Chicago.

Shades made to order, any size. Carpets sewed and laid. First-class mechanics. All work guaranteed.

THE CUT PRICES HOLD GOOD FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

Take advantage of them, and make your purchases. The like opportunity but very seldom occurs.

MEIER & FRANK

First, Second and Taylor Sts.

[illegible]

Clothiers and Hatters.

The Probabilities

ARE THAT WE SHALL HAVE

WARM WEATHER.

We all expect warm weather, now it's time for it. You expect to find here just such garments as will be the most suitable for the present season of the year, and you will not be disappointed. Our counters are filled with the very finest kind of

TAILOR-MADE SUITS AND OVERCOATS

of all descriptions. No matter what use the garments are to be put, you will be sure to find the most suitable here, and every garment we sell, whether it's a suit, overcoat, or a pair of trousers, is guaranteed to give good wear for the price paid for it, and every garment we sell is further guaranteed by us to be as low or lower in price than the same QUALITY and MAKE of garments can be bought elsewhere. Most men have found out by experience that poorly-made clothing is the dearest in the end to buy. Some men, unfortunately, have yet to find it out. Our well-made, reliable clothing will greatly outwear ordinary ready-made clothing, and for fit, style and general appearance is equal to most expensive garments a tailor can make. We have tailors here to do all alterations that may be necessary for a perfect fit.

[illegible]

LACE CURTAINS.

1000 Yds LACE CURTAIN NET
20 Cts.
GOOD VALUE, 35 CTS.

500 Yds LACE CURTAIN NET
30 Cts.
GOOD VALUE, 50 CTS.

500 Yards LACE CURTAINS,
47 Cts.
GOOD VALUE, 75 CTS.

300 Yards LACE CURTAINS
70 Cts.
GOOD VALUE, $1.00.

SELLING & CO.,

Corner First and Taylor Streets.

FAULTLESS.

Nature is faultless and so is that noble discovery, containing only Nature's own remedies, "The"

OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER
PFUNDER'S
KIDNEY & LIVER REGULATOR

It is a benefit to the human race. KEEP UP YOUTH, HEALTH, VIGOR by the use of PFUNDER'S OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER. Quick and Complete Cure of all Diseases of the Skin, Kidneys, Bladder and Liver. It checks Rheumatism and Malaria, relieves Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, and puts fresh energy into the system by making New, Rich Blood. Take it in time, right now, as it cannot be beat as a preventative of disease. Sold and used everywhere. $1 a bottle. 6 for $5.

Moore

CRAYON ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER.

SUCCESSOR TO

Abell & Son

29 Washington St., Portland, Or.

Duplicate Copies of Abell's old Negatives supplied at Greatly REDUCED RATES.

Portland Mechanics' Fair

OPENS OCT. 4th, CLOSES OCT. 27, 1888.

EXHIBITS ARE INVITED for the Tenth Annual Fair of the Portland Mechanics' Fair Association.

Improvements now being made will insure ample space for exhibits and accommodations for visitors. No expense will be spared to make the coming Fair superior to any given by the Association.

Applications for space can be made to

A. S. WHITING, Sup't. Office 140 First St.

The very BEST PHOTOGRAPHS are made at the

Imperial

N. W. Corner Third and Morrison Sts.
A. B. McALPIN and CHAS. Y. LAMB.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED until May 15, 1888, for heating the Northern Pacific General Office Building at Tacoma, W. T. General plans of the building can be seen at my office, or in the office of M. G. Hall, Assistant Supt. N. P. Express Company at Portland, Or., from which contractors will make their own plans and specifications for heating, guaranteeing a temperature of 70 degrees during the coldest weather. Heating to be by steam, hot water, or by combination. All radiators must be placed under the windows, or in such position as not to occupy wall space. The price named will be for apparatus complete in the building, and ready for use. Bids will be accompanied by sketches and specifications illustrating the plan proposed.
1m10 H. S. HUSON, Principal Ass't Engineer.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

OF PORTLAND.

Corner of Stark and First streets, Over Ladd & Tilton's Bank.

MEMBERSHIP OPEN TO ALL.
Over 12,000 Volumes and 125 Papers and Periodicals.
Monthly Dues, $1; Quarterly, $3; and Half-Yearly, $4.50.

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D. M. DUNNE, BEN F. SMITH.
For Sheriff,
PENUMBRA KELLY.
For County Clerk,
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For Clerk of Circuit Court,
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For Recorder,
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Justice of the Peace.......B. B. Tuttle
Constable.......S. Simmons
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Justice of the Peace.......J. E. Mayo
Constable.......Frank Buchtel

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. JOHN M. GEARIN, Democratic candidate for Congress, and Hon. G. M. MILLER, Prohibition candidate for Congress, will address their fellow citizens at the following times and places. Those points marked below with a star are not included in Mr. Miller's appointments, he having already spoken at some of these points and his absence to attend the national prohibition convention at Indianapolis making it impossible to reach the others at the dates named. Local committees are requested to see that suitable arrangements are made in regard to providing a hall and accommodations for speaking:

PLACE.	DATE.		TIME.
*LaGrande	Thursday,	April 26	2 P.M.
*Union	Thursday,	April 26	8 P.M.
*Huntington	Friday,	April 27	8 P.M.
*Baker City	Saturday,	April 28	8 P.M.
*Heppner	Monday,	April 30	8 P.M.
*Pendleton	Tuesday,	May 1	8 P.M.
Centerville	Wednesday,	May 2	2 P.M.
Milton	Wednesday,	May 2	8 P.M.
Arlington	Thursday,	May 3	8 P.M.
The Dalles	Friday,	May 4	8 P.M.
*Prineville	Monday,	May 7	2 P.M.
*Cascade Locks	Wednesday,	May 9	8 P.M.
Oregon City	Thursday,	May 10	2 P.M.
Salem	Thursday,	May 10	8 P.M.
Albany	Friday,	May 11	8 P.M.
*Eugene City	Saturday,	May 12	2 P.M.
*Oakland	Monday,	May 14	1:30
*Roseburg	Monday,	May 14	8 P.M.
*Grant's Pass	Tuesday,	May 15	2 P.M.
*Jacksonville	Wednesday,	May 16	8 P.M.
*Ashland	Wednesday,	May 16	1:30
Newport	Thursday,	May 17	8 P.M.
Corvallis	Friday,	May 18	2 P.M.
Independence	Saturday,	May 19	2 P.M.
Dallas	Saturday,	May 19	8 P.M.
McMinnville	Monday,	May 21	8 P.M.
Lafayette	Monday,	May 21	1:30
Hillsboro	Tuesday,	May 22	2 P.M.
East Portland	Wednesday,	May 23	8 P.M.
*St. Helens	Thursday,	May 24	8 P.M.
*Albina	Friday,	May 25	8 P.M.
*Astoria	Saturday,	May 26	8 P.M.
*Marshfield	Tuesday,	May 29	8 P.M.
*Gervais	Friday,	June 1	8 P.M.
*Portland	Saturday,	June 2	8 P.M.

GOVERNOR PENNOYER.

Gov. Pennoyer will speak with Mr. Gearin at Pendleton, The Dalles, Oregon City, Salem, Astoria and Portland, at the hour named in the above list.

A. BUSH, Chairman Dem. State Central Com.
C. W. BROWN, Chmn. State Prohibition Com.

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We have now ready and offer for sale the **Largest and Choicest stock of all varieties of Plants** ever offered in this city, and at **LOWER PRICES** than ever before sold. To secure bargains you must call soon, as our stock must be disposed of at once.

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BIDS WANTED.

THE STATE INSURANCE COMPANY OF Salem, Oregon, will receive bids for the erection of a three-story (brick and mansard roof) office building. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Walter Pugh, Architect, Salem, Oregon. Bids will be closed on May 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.
By H. W. COTTLE, Sec'y and Manager. 5m7

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THE BLACK ARROW

A Stirring Serial of Romantic Adventure,

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON,

Author of "Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Treasure Island," "Kidnapped," Etc.

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CHAPTER III.

ST. BRIDE'S CROSS

After the battle the outlaws fell to the congenial task of rifling the dead bodies. Dick made once more the circuit of the garden wall to examine the front of the house. In a little upper loophole of the roof he beheld a light set; and as it would certainly be visible in town from the back windows of Sir Daniel's mansion, he doubted not that this was the signal feared by Hawksley, and that ere long the lances of the Knight of Tunstall would arrive upon the scene.

He put his ear to the ground and it seemed to him as if he heard a jarring and hollow noise from townward. Back to the beach he went hurrying. But the work was already done; the last body was disarmed and stripped to the skin, and four fellows were already wading seaward to commit it to the mercies of the deep.

Two minutes later, when there debouched out of the nearest lanes of Shoreby some two score horsemen, hastily arrayed and moving at the gallop of their steeds, the neighborhood of the house beside the sea was entirely silent and deserted.

Meanwhile, Dick and his men had returned to the ale house of the Goat and Bagpipes to snatch some hours of sleep before the morning tryst.

St Bride's Cross stood a little way back from Shoreby, on the skirts of Tunstall Forest. Two roads met: one from Holywood across the forest, one that road from Risingham down which we saw the wrecks of a Lancastrian army fleeing in disorder. Here the two joined issue and went on together down the hill to Shoreby; and a little back from the point of junction, the summit of a little knoll was crowned by the ancient and weather-beaten cross.

Here, then, about seven in the morning, Dick arrived. It was as cold as ever; the earth was all grey and silver with the hoarfrost, and the day began to break in the east with many colors of purple and orange.

Dick set him down upon the lowest step of the cross, wrapped himself well in his tabard, and looked vigilantly upon all sides. He had not long to wait. Down the road from Holywood a gentleman in very rich and bright armor, and wearing over that a surcoat of the rarest furs, came pacing on a splendid charger. Twenty yards behind him followed a clump of lances; but these halted as soon as they came in view of the trysting place, while the gentleman in the fur surcoat continued to advance alone.

His visor was raised, and showed a countenance of great command and dignity, answering to the richness of his attire and arms; and it was with some confusion of manner that Dick arose from the cross and stepped down the bank to meet his prisoner.

"I thank you, my lord, for your exactitude," he said, louting very low. "Will it please your lordship to set foot to earth?"

"Are ye here alone, young man?" inquired the other.

"I was not so simple," answered Dick; "and, to be plain with your lordship, the woods upon either hand of this cross lie full of mine honest fellows lying on their weapons."

"Y' have done wisely," said the lord. "It pleaseth me the rather, since last night ye fought foolhardily, and more like a blind lunatic than any Christian warrior. But it becomes not me to complain that had the undermost."

"Ye had the undermost, indeed, my lord, since ye so fell," returned Dick, "but had the waves not holpen me, it was I that should have had the worst. Ye were pleased to make me yours with several dagger marks, which I still carry. And in fine, my lord, methinks I had all the danger, as well as all the profit, of that little blind man's medley on the beach."

"Y' are shrewd enough to make light of it, I see," returned the stranger.

"Nay, my lord, not shrewd," replied Dick, "in that I shoot at no advantage to myself. But when, by the light of this new day, I see how stout a knight hath yielded, not to my arms alone, but to fortune, and the darkness and the surf—and how easily the battle had gone otherwise, with a soldier so untried and rustic as myself—think it not strange, my lord, if I feel confounded with my victory."

"Ye speak well," said the stranger. "Your name?"

"My name, an't like you, is Shelton," answered Dick.

"Men call me the Lord Foxham," added the other.

"Then, my lord, and under your good favour, ye are guardian to the sweetest maid in England," replied Dick, "and for your ransom, and the ransom of such as were taken with you on the beach, there will be no uncertainty of terms. I pray you, my lord, of your good will and charity, yield me the hand of my mistress, Joan Sedley; and take ye, upon the other part, your liberty, the liberty of these your followers, and (if ye will have it) my gratitude and service till I die."

"But are ye not ward to Sir Daniel? Methought, if y' are Harry Shelton's son, that I had heard it so reported," said Lord Foxham.

"Will it please you, my lord, to alight? I would fain tell you fully who I am, how situate, and why so bold in my demands. Beseech you, my lord, take place upon these steps, hear me to a full end, and judge me allowance."

And so saying, Dick lent a hand to Lord Foxham to dismount, led him up the knoll to the cross, installed him in the place where he had himself been sitting, and standing respectfully before his noble prisoner, related the story of his adventures up to the events of the evening before.

Lord Foxham listened gravely, and when Dick had done, "Master Shelton," he said, "ye are a most fortunate-unfortunate young gentleman; but what fortune y' have had, that ye have amply merited, and what unfortunate, ye have no ways deserved. Be of good cheer, for ye have made a friend who is devoid neither of power nor favour. For yourself, although it fits not for a person of your birth to herd with outlaws, I must own ye are both brave and honorable; very dangerous in battle, right courteous in peace; a youth of excellent disposition and brave bearing. For your estates, ye will never see them till the world shall change again; so long as Lancaster hath the strong hand, so long shall Sir Daniel enjoy them for his own. For my ward, it is another matter; I had promised her before to another gentleman, a kinsman of my house, one Hamley; the promise is old."

"Ay, my lord, and now Sir Daniel hath promised her to my Lord Shoreby," interrupted Dick. "And his promise, for all it is but young, is still the likelier to be made good."

"'Tis the plain truth," returned his lordship. "And considering, moreover, that I am your prisoner, upon no better composition than my bare life, and over and above that, that the maiden is unhappily in other hands, I will so far consent. Aid me with your good fellows——"

"My lord," cried Dick, "they are these same outlaws that ye blame me for consorting with."

"Young Shelton, let them be what they will, they can fight," returned Lord Foxham. "Help me, then, and if between us we regain the maid, upon my knightly honor, she shall marry you."

Dick bent his knee before his prisoner; but he, leaping up lightly from the cross, caught the lad up and embraced him like a son.

"Come," he said, "an y' are to marry Joan, we must be early friends."

CHAPTER IV

THE GOOD HOPE

An hour thereafter Dick was back at the Goat and Bagpipes, breaking his fast and receiving the reports of his messengers and sentries. Duckworth was still absent from Shoreby; and this was frequently the case, for he played many parts in the world, shared many different interests, and conducted many various affairs. He had founded that fellowship of the Black Arrow, as a ruined man longing for vengeance and money; and yet among those who knew him best, he was thought to be the agent and emissary of the great king maker of England, Richard, Earl of Warwick.

In his absence, at any rate, it fell upon Richard Shelton to command affairs in Shoreby; and, as he sat at meat, his mind was full of care and his face heavy with consideration. It had been determined between him and the Lord Foxham to make one bold stroke that evening, and by brute force to set Joanna free. The obstacles, however, were many; and as one after another of his scouts arrived, each brought him more discomforting news.

Sir Daniel was alarmed by the skirmish of the night before. He had increased the garrison of the house in the garden; but not content with that, he had stationed horsemen in all the neighboring lanes, so that he might have instant word of any movement. Meanwhile, in the court of his mansion, steeds stood saddled, and the riders armed at every point awaited but the signal to ride.

The adventure of the night appeared more and difficult of execution, till suddenly Dick's countenance lightened.

"Lawless," he cried, "you that were a shipman, can ye steal me a ship?"

"Master Dick," replied Lawless, "if ye would back me, I would agree to steal York Minster."

Presently after, these two set forth and descended to the harbor. It was a considerable basin, lying among sand hills, and surrounded with patches of down, ancient ruinous lumber, and tumble-down slums of the town. Many decked ships and many open boats either lay there at anchor or had been drawn up on the beach. A long duration of bad weather had driven them from the high seas into the shelter of this port; and the great trooping of black clouds, and the cold squalls that followed one another, now with a sprinkling of dry snow, now in a mere swoop of wind, promised no improvement, but rather threatened a more serious storm in the immediate future.

The seamen, in view of the cold and the wind, had for the most part slunk ashore, and were now roaring and singing in the shoreside taverns. Many of the ships already rode unguarded at their anchors; and as the day wore on, and the weather offered no appearance of improvement, the number was continually being augmented. It was to these deserted ships, and, above all, to those of them that lay far out, that Lawless directed his attention; while Dick, seated upon an anchor that was half embedded in the sand, and giving ear now to the rude, potent and boding voices of the gale, and now to the hoarse singing of the shipmen in a neighboring tavern, soon forgot his immediate surroundings and concerns in the agreeable recollection of Lord Foxham's promise.

He was disturbed by a touch upon his shoulder. It was Lawless, pointing to a small ship that lay somewhat by itself, and within but a little of the harbor mouth, where it heaved regularly and smoothly on the entering swell. A pale gleam of winter sunshine fell at that moment on the vessel's deck, relieving her against a bank of scowling cloud; and in this momentary glitter Dick could see a couple of men hauling the skiff alongside.

"There, sir," said Lawless, "mark ye it well! There is the hooker for to-night."

Presently the skiff put out from the vessel's side, and the two men, keeping her head well to the wind, pulled lustily for shore. Lawless turned to a loiterer.

"How call ye her?" he asked, pointing to the little vessel.

"They call her the Good Hope of Dartmouth," replied the loiterer. "Her captain, Arblaster by name. He pulleth the bow oar in yon skiff."

This was all that Lawless wanted. Hurriedly thanking the man, he moved round the shore to a certain sandy creek for which the skiff was heading. There he took up his position, and as soon as they were within earshot opened fire on the sailors of the Good Hope.

"What! Gossip Arblaster!" he cried. "Why, ye be well met; nay, gossip, ye be right well met, upon the road! And is that the Good Hope? Ah, I would know her among ten thousand!—a sweet shear, a sweet boat! But marry come up, my gossip, will ye drink? I have come into mine estate, which doubtless ye remember to have heard on. I am now rich; I have left to sail upon the sea; I do sail now, for the most part, upon spiced ale. Come, fellow, thy hand upon 't! Come drink with an old shipfellow!"

Skipper Arblaster, a long-faced, elderly, weather-beaten man, with a knife hanging about his neck by a plaited cord, and for all the world like a modern seaman in his gait and bearing, had hung back in obvious amazement and distrust. But the name of an estate and a certain air of tipsified simplicity and good fellowship which Lawless very well affected, combined to conquer his suspicious jealousy; his countenance relaxed, and he at once extended his open hand and squeezed that of the outlaw in a formidable grasp.

"Nay," he said, "I cannot mind you. But what o' that? I would drink with any man, gossip, and so would my man Tom. Man Tom," he added, addressing his follower, "here is my gossip, whose name I cannot mind, but no doubt a very good seaman. Let's go drink with him and his shore friend."

Lawless led the way, and they were soon seated in an alehouse which, as it was very new and stood in an exposed and solitary station, was less crowded than those nearer to the center of the port. It was but a shed of timber, much like a blockhouse in the backwoods of to-day, and was coarsely furnished with a press or two, a number of naked benches, and boards set upon barrels to play the part of tables. In the middle, and besieged by half a hundred violent draughts, a fire of wreck wood blazed and vomited thick smoke.

"Ay, now," said Lawless, "here is a shipman's joy—a good fire and a good stiff cup ashore, with foul weather without and an off-sea gale a snoring in the roof! Here's to the Good Hope! May she ride easy!"

"Ay," said Skipper Arblaster, "'tis good weather to be ashore in, that is sooth. Man Tom, how say ye to that? Gossip, ye speak well, though I can never think upon your name; but ye speak very well. May the Good Hope ride easy! Amen!"

"Friend Dickon," resumed Lawless, addressing his commander, "ye have certain matters on hand, unless I err. Well, prithee be about them incontinently. For here I be with the choice of all good company, two tough old shipmen; and till that ye return I will go warrant these brave fellows will bide here and drink me cup for cup. We are not like shore men, we old tough tarry-Johns!"

"It is well meant," returned the skipper. "Ye can go, boy; for I will keep your good friend and my good gossip company till curfew—ay, and by St Mary, till the sun get up again! For, look ye, when a man hath been long enough at sea, the salt getteth me into the clay upon his bones; and let him drink a draw well, he will never be quenched."

Thus encouraged upon all hands, Dick rose, saluted his company, and going forth again into the gusty afternoon, got him as speedily as he might to the Goat and Bagpipes. Thence he sent word to my Lord Foxham that, so soon as ever the evening closed, they would have a stout boat to keep the sea in. And then calling up his men, he bade them come by different routes, some to the beach and some to the tavern where Lawless was drinking with the skipper; and leading along with him some of the outlaws who had some experience of the sea, he returned himself to the harbor and the little sandy creek.

The skiff of the Good Hope lay among many others, from which it was easily distinguished by its extreme smallness and fragility. Indeed, when Dick and his two men had taken their places and begun to put forth out of the creek into the open harbor, the little cockle dipped into the swell and staggered under every gust of wind like a thing upon the point of sinking.

The Good Hope, as we have said, was anchored far out, where the swell was the heaviest. No other vessel lay nearer than several cable's length; even those that were the nearest were themselves entirely deserted; and as the skiff approached, a thick flurry of snow and a sudden darkening of the weather further concealed the movements of the outlaws from all possible espial. In a trice they had leaped upon the heaving deck, and the skiff was dancing upon the stern. The Good Hope was captured.

She was a good stout boat, decked in the bows and amidships, but open in the stern. She carried one mast, and was rigged between a felucca and a lugger. It would seem that Skipper Arblaster had made an excellent venture, for the hold was full of pieces of French wine; and in the little cabin, besides the Virgin Mary in the bulkhead which proved the captain's piety, there were many lockfast cupboards which showed him to be rich and careful.

A dog, who was the sole occupant of the vessel, furiously barked and bit the heels of the boarders; but he was soon kicked into the cabin, and the door shut upon his just resentment. A lamp was lit and fixed in the lee shrouds to mark the vessel clearly from the shore; one of the wine pieces in the hold was broached, and a cup of excellent Gascony emptied to the adventure of the evening; and then, while one of the outlaws began to get ready his bow and arrows and prepare to hold the ship against all comers, the other hauled in the skiff and got over board, where he held on waiting for Dick.

"Well, Jack, keep a bright watch," said the young commander, preparing to follow his subordinate. "Ye will do right well."

"Why," returned Jack, "I shall do excellent well indeed, so long as we be here; but once we put the nose of this poor ship outside the harbor—— See, there she trembles! Nay, the poor shrew heard the words, and the heart misgave her in her oak tree ribs. But look, Master Dick! how black the weather gathers!"

The darkness ahead was indeed astonishing. Great billows heaved up out of the blackness, one after another; and one after another the Good Hope buoyantly climbed, and giddily plunged upon the further side. A thin sprinkle of snow and thin flakes of foam came flying, and powdered the deck; and the wind harped dismally among the rigging.

"In sooth it looketh evilly," said Dick. "But what cheer! 'Tis but a squall, and presently it will blow over." But in spite of his words, he was depressingly affected by the black disorder of the sky and the wailing and fluting of the wind; and as he got over the side of the Good Hope and made once more for the landing-creek with the best speed of oars, he crossed himself devoutly, and recommended to heaven the lives of all who should adventure on the sea.

At the landing-creek there had already gathered about a dozen of the outlaws. To these the skiff was left, and they were bidden embark without delay.

A little further up the beach Dick found Lord Foxham hurrying in quest of him, his face concealed with a dark hood, and his bright armor covered by a long russet mantle of a poor appearance.

"Young Shelton," he said, "are ye for sea, then, truly?"

"My lord," replied Richard, "they lie about the house with horsemen; it may not be reached from the land side without alarm; and Sir Daniel once advertised of our adventure, we can no more carry it to a good end than, saving your presence, we could ride upon the wind. Now, in going round by sea, we do run some peril by the elements; but, what much outweigheth all, we have a chance to make good our purpose and bear off the maid."

"Well," returned Lord Foxham, "lead on. I will in some sort follow you, for shame's sake; but I own I would I were in bed."

"Here, then," said Dick. "Hither, we go to fetch our pilot."

And he led the way to the rude alehouse where he had given rendezvous to a portion of his men. Some of these he found lingering round the door outside; others had pushed more boldly in, and, choosing places as near as possible to where they saw their comrade, gathered close about Lawless and the two shipmen. These, to judge by the distempered countenance and cloudy eye, had long since gone beyond the boundaries of moderation; and as Richard entered, closely followed by Lord Foxham, they were all three tuning up an old, pitiful sea-ditty to the chorus of the wailing of the gale.

The young leader cast a rapid glance about the shed. The fire had just been replenished, and gave forth volumes of black smoke, so that it was difficult to see clearly in the further corners. It was plain, however, that the outlaws very largely outnumbered the remainder of the guests. Satisfied upon this point, in case of any failure in the operation of his plan, Dick strode up to the table and resumed his place upon the bench.

"Hey?" cried the skipper, tipsily, "who are ye, hey?"

"I want a word with you without, Master Arblaster," returned Dick; "and here is what we shall talk of." And he showed him a gold noble in the glimmer of the firelight.

The shipman's eyes burned, although he still failed to recognize our hero.

"Ay, boy," he said, "I am with you. Gossip, I will be back anon. Drink fair, gossip;" and, taking Dick's arm to steady his uneven steps, he walked to the door of the alehouse.

As soon as he was over the threshold, ten strong arms had seized and bound him; and in two minutes more, with his limbs trussed one to another and a good gag in his mouth, he had been tumbled neck and crop into a neighboring hay barn. Presently his man Tom, similarly secured, was tossed beside him, and the pair were left to their uncouth reflections for the night.

And now, as the time for concealment had gone by, Lord Foxham's followers were summoned by a preconcerted signal, and the party, boldly taking possession of as many boats as their numbers required, pulled in a flotilla for the light in the lee rigging of the ship. Long before the last man had climbed to the deck of the Good Hope, the sound of furious shouting from the shore showed that a part at least of the seamen had discovered the loss of their skiffs.

But it was now too late, whether for recovery or revenge. Out of some forty fighting men now mustered in the stolen ship, eight had been to sea, and could play the part of mariners. With the aid of these, a slice of sail was got upon her. The cable was cut. Lawless, vacillating on his feet, and still shouting the chorus of sea ballads, took the long tiller in his hands; and the Good Hope began to flit forward into the darkness of the night, and to face the great waves beyond the harbor bar.

Richard took his place beside the weather rigging. Except for the ship's own lantern, and for some lights in Shoreby town that were already falling to leeward, the whole world of air was as black as in a pit. Only from time to time, as the Good Hope swooped dizzily down into the valley of the rollers, a crest would break—a great cataract of snowy foam would leap in one instant into being—and in an instant more would stream into the wake and vanish.

Many of the men lay holding on and praying aloud; many more were sick, and had crept into the bottom, where they sprawled among the cargo. And what with the extreme violence of the motion, and the continued drunken bravado of Lawless, still shouting and singing at the helm, the stoutest heart on board may have nourished a shrewd misgiving as to the result.

But for that while, at least, these fears were all misplaced. Lawless, as if guided by an instinct, steered the ship across the breakers, struck the lee of a great sandbank, where they sailed for a while in smooth water, and presently after laid her alongside a rude stone pier, where she was hastily made fast, and lay ducking and grinding in the dark.

CHAPTER V

THE GOOD HOPE (*continued*)

The pier was not far distant from the house in which Joanna lay; it now only remained to get the men on shore, to surround the house with a strong party, burst in the door and carry off the captive. They might then regard themselves as done with the Good Hope; it had placed them on the rear of their enemies; and the retreat, whether they should succeed or fail in the main enterprise, would be directed with a greater measure of hope in the direction of the forest and my Lord Foxham's reserve.

To get the men on shore, however, was no easy task; many had been sick; all were pierced with cold; the promiscuity and disorder on board had shaken their discipline; the movement of the ship and the darkness of the night had cowed their spirits. They made a rush upon the pier; my lord, with his sword drawn on his own retainers, must throw himself in front; and this impulse of rabblement was not restrained without a certain clamor of voices, highly to be regretted in the case.

When some degree of order had been restored, Dick, with a few chosen men, set forth in advance. The darkness on shore, by contrast with the flashing of the surf, appeared before him like a solid body; and the howling and whistling of the gale drowned any lesser noise.

He had scarce reached the end of the pier, however, when there fell a lull in the wind; and in this he seemed to hear on shore the hollow footing of horses and the clash of arms. Checking his immediate followers, he passed forward a step or two alone, even setting foot upon the down; and here he made sure he could detect the shape of man and horses moving. A strong discouragement assailed him. If their enemies were really on the watch, if they had beleaguered the shoreward end of the pier, he and Lord Foxham were taken in a posture of very poor defense, the sea behind, the men jostled in the dark upon a narrow causeway. He gave a cautious whistle, the signal previously agreed upon.

It proved to be a signal far more than he desired. Instantly there fell, through the black night, a shower of arrows sent at a venture; and so close were the men huddled on the pier that more than one was hit, and the arrows were answered with cries of both fear and pain. In this first discharge Lord Foxham was struck down; Hawksley had him carried on board again at once; and his men during the brief remainder of the skirmish, fought (when they fought at all) without guidance. That was perhaps the chief cause of the disaster which made haste to follow.

At the shore end of the pier, for perhaps a minute, Dick held his own with a handful; one or two were wounded upon either side; steel crossed steel, nor had there been the least signal of advantage, when in the tinkling of an eye the tide turned against the party from the ship. Someone cried out that all was lost; the men were in the very humour to lend an ear to a discomfortable counsel; the cry was taken up. "On board, boys, for your lives!" cried another. A third, with the true instinct of the coward, raised that inevitable report on all retreats: "We are betrayed!" And in a moment the whole mass of men went surging and jostling backward down the pier, turning their defenceless backs on their pursuers and piercing the night with craven outcry.

One coward thrust off the ship's stern, while another still held her by the bows. The fugitives leaped, screaming, and were hauled on board, or fell back and perished in the sea. Some were cut down upon the pier by the pursuers. Many were injured on the ship's deck in the blind haste and terror of the moment, one man leaping upon another, and a third on both. At last, whether by design or accident, the bows of the Good Hope were liberated; and the ever ready Lawless, who had maintained his place at the helm through all the hurly-burly by sheer strength of body and a liberal use of the cold steel, instantly clapped her on the proper tack. The ship began to move once more forward on the stormy sea, its scuppers running blood, its deck heaped with fallen men, sprawling and struggling in the dark.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A LONG BRIDAL TOUR

Six Years in Traveling Around the Globe.

Albany Argus.

Speaking of bridal trips, I met a couple last week with whom I had a slight acquaintance who beat the record for the longest bridal trip, perhaps, that has ever been made. Mr. George Sigourney married Miss Imogene Henriques in Buffalo in 1882. Mr Sigourney is the son of a wealthy Californian, while Miss Henriques's parents, though not poor, were in only comfortable circumstances, and lived in a small town near Buffalo. What led to the attachment I do not know, but it is said it was love at first sight, with a speedy marriage. The cards read after marriage: "Mr and Mrs. Sigourney. At home Thursdays, in Sacramento, California, beginning May 10, in the year 1888." From 1882 to 1888 's a long time to catch them "at home," but they have been upon one perpetual bridal trip for six years, arriving in New York last Monday. Five days after their marriage they were upon the high seas bound for England. Mr Sigourney had plenty of money, and in going over planned a six years' trip with his young and pretty wife. When they reached London, both wrote home to their parents that they would not be back for six years, and Mr Sigourney made arrangements with his banker to forward their mail, wherever they might be. After going through England, Ireland and Scotland, they fairly covered every point of interest in France, Germany, Italy, Prussia, Austria and Russia. They visited Greece, Denmark, Rome, Turkey, China, Japan, sailed along the Nile, visited the Canary islands, Borneo, New Guinea, Persia, and spent a year in traveling through Asia.

They went to Australia and from there to Africa, and thence over to South America. Commencing at Patagonia, they traveled north, visiting all the principal places in Peru, Chili, Bolivia, Brazil, Argentine Republic, and other countries of South America, and recrossing the Pacific ocean again took up their journey to England by another route. While abroad, Mrs. Sigourney became the mother of twin boys and two girls. The twins were born in St. Petersburg, Russia, one of the girls in China, and the last child in Brazil. Mr. and Mrs. Sigourney never failed in being presented to the kings or queens who ruled the countries they visited, except in one instance. The American minister failed to get them an audience with his kinglets who ran the civil service reform government in Japan. Bismarck told them there was only one place in America he would like to see, and that was Niagara falls. Mr Sigourney told me it was impossible to even estimate the number of miles he had traveled. When I asked him how much it had cost him he said: "Somewhere in the neighborhood of $70,000," as unconcerned as if it had been seventy five cents. When he married his wife in 1882, she weighed but 102 pounds; now she weighs 165. Both are darkly bronzed in face from their long journeyings in hot countries abroad, but are healthy, and, as Mrs Sigourney said, archly:

"We ran up to Albany this week to see your capital, leaving the babies at our hotel in New York in care of a Russian nurse who manages the twins, while the Brazilian nurse looks after the girl born in her country and the girl born in China." Saturday they left for their home in Sacramento, taking with them the aged father and mother of Mrs Sigourney to see the parents of her husband. When they arrive in Sacramento the father and mother of Mr Sigourney will see his young wife for the first time, and if the elder Sigourney has not made any provision in his will for her he will do it as soon as possible after he sees her, for she is as pretty as a picture and a very sensible woman.

NAPOLEON'S WATERLOO ARMY

Was a Very Fine Army But he Was Short of Great Generals

Scribner's Magazine

The army of Napoleon was composed entirely of veteran troops. It was also in excellent order and condition. It was a homogeneous army; all the men were Frenchmen. The troops were eager to fight to retrieve the reputation of the French arms, to recover their lost renown. It was prepared for a desperate struggle. The emperor, in his address to the army, dated at Avesnes on June 14th, had roused the spirits and determination of the soldiers to their highest pitch. He had reminded them that this was the anniversary of Marengo and of Friedland; he had pointed out that they were about to encounter superior numbers; he had told them to conquer or die. Nevertheless it is a mistake to call this army, as many writers have done, the finest which Napoleon ever took into the field. In two points especially this army was not the equal of that, for example, which he commanded at Austerlitz. In the first place it had not the inestimable advantage of being led by those brilliant officers, then in the early prime of manhood, who had been brought to the front in the turmoil of the revolutionary struggle. Of the two who were at Waterloo, Ney and Soult, one, Soult, was performing the functions of chief of staff; Ney was the only one of the marshals who commanded troops on that fatal field. Not that the corps commanders lacked experience or devotion. They were unquestionably excellent officers, who had seen many years of faithful service. But Napoleon's earlier exploits had been to a large extent rendered practicable only by the exceptionally able men who were his own contemporaries—Massena, Lannes, Davoust, Murat and the rest. Secondly, there was in the army of 1815, and there could not but be, a certain amount of distrust, of lack of confidence, on the part of soldiers toward their superiors, the result of the so recent overthrow of the empire in 1814, which had been associated in their minds with suspicions of treasonable conduct on the part of certain officers of high rank.

Ignorance That Was Not Bliss

Boston Traveler.

A few days ago a Boston lady was informed by her servant girl that a box of flowers had been left at the door for her. Being occupied at the time the lady told the servant to open the box, sprinkle the flowers with water and put them on the ice, adding that she would attend to them when she went down to tea. The box really contained a new spring hat which had been ordered, and was forgotten at the time the servant reported the arrival. Only the flowers were to be seen when the box was opened. The servant followed her orders explicitly, and the flowers were so thoroughly drenched that from a "perfect love of a hat" it became a limp and worthless mass of discolored ribbons and straw.

SHE WAGGLES WHEN SHE WALKS

Time was when girls did emulate
The festive kangaroo
'Twas in the Grecian Bend that gait
Long since gone by we knew
But worse than that barbaric style
Is this that's all the talk—
The latest fad of fashion is
A waggle for a walk

The English stride, the graceful glide
How rocco they now are
The ladies all fall into line
When Paris gives the pas
The edict has gone forth. Each dame
And damosel bestirs
Her lovely self to learn forthwith
To waggle in her furs

The springy step that poets sing
Is anything but chic
A carriage natural and free
Would make the French folks sick
What tho' she make herself a guy
And eke a holy show
A leader of the *ton* to-day
Must waggle, don't you know

What fools these mortals be. And, oh,
Of all the fools on earth
Who so provokes the mind of man
No ridicule o'er balks
As does the fool of fashion whom
No ridicule o'er balks
Who puts a monstrous bustle on
And waggles as she walks
—*Boston Globe*

PENELOPE'S ELOPEMENT.

By Robert C. V. Meyers

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At five and forty Penelope Budd was simply outrageous, as her brother told her she was—and before that he had never had a cross word for her. My aunt, who was her confidant, told us she had long been restless, in fact ever since an old love affair Penelope had once experienced. It was not restlessness that made her outrageous now, but that she was at her age positively entangled in an affair of the heart. She adored the man. She might have adored Caliban had that monster appreciated her poor gentleness as this other did, and as no man had ever done before.

"Maybe his ebon ringlets, his ivory-like teeth and his mournful smile had something to do with it," she used to say, "though I don't know."

She had a dangerous machine covered with leather in which she had had people for many years to inscribe themselves hers till death; this vehicle she called an album, though the rest of the world had various names for it.

"Pen, it's very silly," said my aunt, "very."

"You don't understand," Miss Penelope answered, "and I'll leave it with you to look over."

My aunt found on its first page a love verse from the young man of years before; she knew it was his, because the attached signature had been erased, while the signatures to all the other verses remained untouched. It shocked her that Miss Penelope could bear to have other verses after the first one, and with a sort of contempt she returned the book to its owner. Percy de la Roche coming along from Nowhere or its near vicinity, restless Miss Penelope produced her leather volume, and he wrote:

Alas, alas, could it but be
That I might win a thought from thee!

This was the beginning of the remarkable love affair.

She had passed the age for sleepless nights and that sort of thing, although when he kept speaking of the state of his affection for her she did say, "You ought to feel how my heart beats!"

"That's all very well," returned he, "but how does your brother's pulse beat?"

"My brother, indeed! I am my own mistress!"

"Of course. But you know I never deceived you—I am poor."

"Noble! I love poverty."

"We need not love poverty too ardently, seeing that you are not quite a pauper."

"No-o," she faltered, "though John——"

"Can he control a cent of your money?"

"No." Then he kissed her.

My aunt had told her she had better be careful of fascinating strangers, and consequently gained her temporary enmity, as had John for the same reason, so that all that followed was not told by her until after the fiasco.

Now when Percy de la Roche left her the day he had embraced her for the first time, the poor thing sat lost in thought. There had been something in his voice and manner in the very beginning which made her lose sight of any incongruity at all. She saw her young days, when she and John, orphaned early, had lived lovingly together. In her twentieth year a man had come her way, young, ardent, pure—all these qualities she yet saw in him in her five and fortieth year—and she cared for him so gently, so guardedly, that he never noted her feeling, and John only guessed of it. This man had, by way of philopena or something of the kind, presented her with one of the florid albums then in vogue, and was the inaugurator of a series of silly compliments attacking her sensibilities. In his gift she loved him more passionately than ever, seeing in it all the beauty which response sees in great appreciation. Then all at once, with a start, she awoke from her dream only to realize that he was drifting away from her, while she had no power to hold him. He had never said to her a word of intrinsic meaning, and she saw that now. Then one day, on some laughing pretext, he asked to see the album he had given her, and in agitation and fluttering she confessed that it was up stairs under her pillow, where she always kept it. She knew that he gave her a comprehensive look, and she was assured that if she said only one word more, one little word of further confession, he would go from her never again. But she already despised herself for having said so much—none but heaven and herself should have known where that senseless little book rested. So the word of further confession passed not her lips. When he left her that day her heart said farewell to him for all time, for she knew that now he would never understand. From that time she said she believed a little raspish tone came into her voice. No one knew that it was anything to her that he engaged himself to another girl. She and John were invited to the wedding. That noon he left her room in the gayest array and most powerful bonnet.

"But Pen," cried John, "how awfully pale you are."

Without a word from her, her pinched face turned to his; he understood her then. She had a hard time of it for a little while. John told her she must not go to the wedding; her white face would surely tell on her. But she had provided against the possibility of pallor—for her absence, according to the reasoning, would speak against her to the man who knew where the album was kept. So she went up stairs, only to come down again with a lovely blush on her cheeks and her eyes sparkling from the cologne water dropped into them. She emerged from her habitual timidity and reserve at that wedding, and was very gay, especially with the bride and groom. Fearful that it was but natural for one with unreciprocated affection to be subjected to ridicule, she tried to ward off anything of the sort by being kind and forbearing to every one, as though all the world knew what only she and her brother did. And holding the old firm love in her bosom, she had often and often thereafter sought to expend it, growing restless, yet not more old in mind because more years had developed girlish tenderness into a species of extravagance.

May this short explanation serve to show how often the old, never to be forgotten time swayed her as it did the day after Percy de la Roche had left her—after he had proposed marriage.

Ah, well! She made a hearty supper off chops that evening, did Penelope Budd at five and forty. John at that same supper table was not composed, though.

"I don't know why you and that fellow are so much together," he blurted out suddenly. "I tell you now, as I have told you a hundred times, that he is a rascal, and you had better be careful you don't become a party to one of his rascalities."

Indeed he had told her a hundred times too often.

"Rascality!" she repeated. "My name, I should hope, is fully established."

"Who said anything about your name? Of course you are old enough to have established it upon as firm a basis as the pyramids of Egypt. I am referring to your loose tongue in speaking of money matters. I know he quizzes you. And I am ashamed of your carrying on with him—Sam Smith, looking in at you two to-day, muttered something about a man not marrying his grandmother. Suppose you rouge a little, Pen."

It was a cruel brotherly thrust, for, he recollected the only time in her life when she had rouged.

And yet it was natural for John to be angry. Sums of money had mysteriously disappeared from the house at various times within the last three months, and he'd not tell her whom he suspected. Of course he suspected Percy de la Roche, and had Penelope known that such was the case she would incontinently have gone to the young man and made a terrible mess of it, for it was only suspicion after all. And not only did John not see his way clear to accuse the man, but if people heard of it they would wonder if any of their money which he held in trust as a lawyer was with the missing. This very day a larger sum than usual had disappeared, and in a reckless mind John had told Sam Smith, who happened to be in the village and dropped in for old acquaintance sake. Now, the truth is that Percy de la Roche was not the thief—the thief was Penelope!

She had told the truth when she said that John could not control a cent of her money, for her money was a supposititious article which Percy de la Roche had concluded upon without any foundation, and Pen had been too afraid of displeasing him to disabuse his mind of the fiction. Besides, when Percy tearfully came to her and vowed self immolation unless he had a little ready cash while he awaited remittances from the milk and honey flowing land of nowhere, her love blinded even her sense of honesty.

"Yet," she argued, "I should cost John so much if I never married and lived a great many years—and grandmother Dreadnought was 93 when she died, and they used to say I looked like her."

At that time she feared more than ever to disclose her true state of impecuniousness, lest Percy should question the virtue of her pilfering tendencies.

But now it was closing in about her. For when she had recovered from John's crossness at supper, and was lying tear sodden on the sofa, she heard Sam Smith's voice in the next room, and strangely overwrought she crawled to the key hole and heard John, who was more angry than ever because he had caused her grief and been betrayed into unkindness—heard John deliberately call Percy a thief. She saw it then—and to think what Percy offered her and what the world had given her! Could she, dared she tell John of her prospective marriage now, after that accusation of Percy?

She immediately made up her mind what remained for her to do!

She went abroad and found Percy; she told him he must elope with her; delay was dangerous.

"Why?" he demanded confusedly, "why?"

"Because I shall not trust myself with John any longer—don't ask me what he has said and done; it was simply dreadful. He—oh, he suspects you!"

"Don't ask. Let it be to-morrow night—the—elopement. John would prevent it if he knew. I am sure of that, for he accuses you——"

"Penelope, nothing should hinder my acceding to your wishes but that my remittances——"

He paused, evidently expecting her to take up the thread. She did not for some time. At last she said gloomily:

"I think I can take a thousand dollars for immediate expenses," and shuddered.

Take it indeed!

"Angel!" he cried, and kissed her. Penelope shuddered the more at the celestial appellation. She had made up her mind to rob John's fireproof!

"At any rate," she wailed to herself, "it will only be a wedding present to me."

She turned to Percy and saw in him a liquidation of all her indebtedness to John, of all the old times' indebtedness to her, and, wrought upon and excited, her one aim was for a possible happiness that had eluded her long ago, for the loss of which she had never been compensated.

How the next day passed she never knew, except that it was one continuous shock.

At last the night came. John in his sleeping room, and Penelope glided down to his office. First let me impart what was further on her mind—she meant, when she was safely escaped with Percy and in a car, to inhale chloroform, so that no contrition might be hers until the minister had married him to her, and for her to go back would be impossible. Penelope's ideas of the action of an æsthetic being figurative, for John's new anger wounded her sorely, and his mention of rouge and Sam Smith's opinion of her worked mightily in her mind and made her fear that she ought to run from Percy rather than with him, which must be preposterous. So in her pocket as she went down to John's office was a bottle of chloroform, ready for the journey later on in the night.

In one hand she carried a bag of gunpowder which had been left over from John's autumnal week's shooting; in the other hand was a box of matches. She meant to blow open the safe, as she had read of burglars doing, for she never knew where John kept the keys of the safe.

"I think I'll put my fingers in my ears and close my eyes while it goes off," said she, Penelope also having original ideas of the action of explosives.

She happened to think there might be some noise.

"I'll smother it," she said, and went for a robe of flannel and wound it about the safe. She was past all wavering now.

Just as she struck the first match she heard John's step and put out the light. He caught her. She had one of her spells. When she had recovered he said sorrowfully:

"I don't blame you, Pen; you're only a tool in the man's hands. Tell me—did he escape by the window?"

"What?"

"I know that you were with him when he attempted to blow open that safe, which would have blown the roof off as well. You were with him, or else how did that flannel robe come here? I could swear that he has been loitering about the house for hours. Where is he?"

Had Percy caused her downfall? And he was loitering around to see her safely away, for Penelope had arranged to go alone and meet him in the cars, thus keeping him apart from her as long as possible. And he was accused of attempting to force the safe! Poor Percy!

"Go to your room!" commanded John. "I see you do not intend to answer me. I shall lock you in that room if it is necessary. I shall take care that you do not wander about the house anyhow. I have a warrant for the arrest of this man. There! It shall be served on him early in the morning. If you've any modesty at all you will keep in your apartment and not make a spectacle of yourself before Sam Smith, if he should happen to drop in."

Hurrying to her room Penelope set about tearing up her bed clothes. Then, lost in thought, she sat down. Up she rose and threw some things in a bag, placing the immortal album in the side pocket of the bag; she could not be separated from that book which had once rested under her pillow. Then she wept.

"John is beside himself, dear kind brother." The thought came to her that it was miserable to leave in anger the only soul who had loved her for years—John. She would, she would! She would go to John's bedside and kiss him as he slept. But he must not know it; he must not wake to hinder her from going to Percy. She wetted her handkerchief with chloroform; he must inhale that lest he should wake and interpose. She believes to this day that she grew crazier every minute of that night. She crept through the dark house to John's room, guided to his bedside by his even breathing. Her handkerchief ready for action, she stretched out her hand to find the pillow, when her fingers struck against a foreign cold body, and somebody else was bending over her brother. Penelope was very bold then; she let the saturated handkerchief fall on John's face, for he must not be endangered in combat with an intruder, and she plunged forward and grasped the foreign cold body—a pistol in the hand of a body not quite so foreign.

"Percy!" she gasped, "would you commit a murderous crime to gain possession of me? Merciful powers!"

He had the chloroformed handkerchief to his eyes when she led him repentant from the room. She hurried him away—yes, she must go with him if only to prevent a nameless horror; she must even go without the thousand dollars she had promised, and must depend upon Percy's remittances coming in time. She sped from the room and threw from the window the line she had made of the bed clothes, for she dared not pass John's room again; and she would do this extravagant thing in order to merit a blame which she knew she deserved, and which her brother jealously guarded her from. She was wild indeed.

* * * * * * *

When the late night train left the station one of its very few passengers was a nervous, shaking old woman, who, when the cars were fairly in motion, made a movement as though she would get out; but on looking from the window and seeing John Budd and Sam Smith running along the platform she sank back groaning.

"He was in my room; he chloroformed me!" John was yelling. Thus was Percy de la Roche wrongfully accused once more.

At the next station the old woman flew to the car door as though she would get off here, [illegible] John Budd [illegible] the platform [illegible] woman glanced [illegible] thank the powers that [illegible] were scarcely [illegible] opened cautiously [illegible] Roche [illegible] his arms—his [illegible] upon a seat [illegible] of touching the old woman [illegible]

[illegible] woman was [illegible] pocket [illegible] bottle [illegible] the lane formed [illegible]

"[illegible] you?" panted [illegible]

"I [illegible] I was alone. [illegible] car I am bruised [illegible] two men—two [illegible] platform [illegible] on this [illegible] when that [illegible] to run [illegible] thousand dollars [illegible] I have [illegible] handkerchief [illegible] little [illegible] have that [illegible] of chloroform [illegible] I'll meet [illegible] cape her [illegible] comes [illegible] thousand [illegible] deaf aunt [illegible] I must [illegible] it's better [illegible] you should [illegible] hear [illegible] on Pen [illegible] thousand [illegible] aunty [illegible] till I can [illegible] escape [illegible] me and [illegible] with your [illegible] tend to be a lap [illegible] along."

The old woman felt feebly [illegible] of her hand. "I have a better [illegible] your scissors." He tore the [illegible] round the [illegible] while the [illegible] seeming to have lost the [illegible] tried to muster sufficient [illegible] her hand.

A little lily white [illegible] found that [illegible]

Surely the old woman [illegible] her voice out [illegible] her hands [illegible] circled her throat as he [illegible] without having meddled with [illegible]

"You—you [illegible] going to marry [illegible] you spoke of——"

"Halloa! you have a voice [illegible] me too? Marry her! Marry [illegible] mother. I might as well marry [illegible] the thousand old fogy [illegible] I want you to cut off all [illegible] kers [illegible] and all [illegible] not find me and old Penny [illegible]"

She [illegible] took peop [illegible] their word [illegible] the grab she made at his [illegible] his head down into her [illegible] sors right and left [illegible] Then the [illegible] her hand, and sitting [illegible] heard the opprobrium he [illegible] while he [illegible] the whiskers [illegible] his face and opened his [illegible] and took from it various articles [illegible] he deftly altered his appearance [illegible] stood before her an aged [illegible] with a pair of unmistakable [illegible] his eyes and a volume of [illegible] under his arm.

"You're my wife," he [illegible] down beside him. [illegible] read to you. Lay your head [illegible] der. If you budge an inch [illegible] will be your fault whatever [illegible] here comes the conductor [illegible] ticket [illegible] thrust it into [illegible]

The conductor found a [illegible] "Sco [illegible] Mr Smith," he [illegible] ing into the [illegible] car [illegible] homely old man and his wife [illegible] don't remember you, old [illegible] lady got on [illegible] good way back [illegible]

"Both on together," [illegible] "Nancy and I. Nance, why [illegible] up the tickets?"

Nance gave up the tickets [illegible] ductor and his companion [illegible]

After that it seemed to [illegible] of nothing [illegible] into a station and [illegible] off without [illegible] the platform [illegible] returned to the [illegible] was no [illegible] till the morning [illegible] creature witnessing her [illegible] Mr Smith [illegible] a lawyer [illegible] they would [illegible] and would [illegible] A lively [illegible] mentioned [illegible] in a little while [illegible] factory hand who had been [illegible] in town.

That was the train the [illegible] by good natured but [illegible] companion.

She appeared to be [illegible] of her all the way, and [illegible] groan. [illegible] care to it.

And then the village [illegible] was reached and before [illegible] her before [illegible] the old [illegible] had vanished [illegible] prepared.

Running [illegible] tumbling [illegible] again she reached [illegible] under Penelope's window [illegible] house he [illegible] bedclothes [illegible] dangled [illegible] heard a [illegible] inside [illegible]

"Merciful heavens! [illegible] home before me. He is [illegible] room door!"

And then she was on the [illegible] hand over hand [illegible] that she [illegible] since she [illegible] tom-boy [illegible] brother [illegible] the window [illegible] pulled [illegible] the bed [illegible] Grandma [illegible] threw the bag with the [illegible] to keep company with the [illegible]

"What is it, John?"

"You sleep like a rock, Pen [illegible] door. I have something to [illegible]"

"Wait till I [illegible] on a wrapper [illegible]"

"You need [illegible]"

She opened the door a crack [illegible]

"Have I carried the odor [illegible] with me, Pen?"

But no. Penelope had [illegible] in her pocket [illegible] he came up [illegible]

"Don't be [illegible] scoundrel has escaped us [illegible] he has broke into the bank [illegible] forged Sam [illegible] Smith's signature [illegible] been taken in and you [illegible] implicated with him [illegible] macy—though I suppose I [illegible] than you and worried over [illegible] for doubtless your family [illegible] was only one of your [illegible] lonesome-looking fellow [illegible] seen sorrow. We must [illegible] much as we can and now [illegible] is gone——"

She flung the door wide [illegible] "Oh John, John! I've [illegible]" and she cried as though [illegible] break. Such a dance! [illegible]

"So have I been [illegible] letting him [illegible] through [illegible]"

"Merciful powers! [illegible]" shrieked.

Only Sam Smith [illegible]

"You need [illegible] Smith [illegible]"

"Need [illegible] him! [illegible]"

When [illegible] weeks [illegible] Penelope brought her [illegible] house in order to turn [illegible] any one [illegible] home to see [illegible] very [illegible] shrinking [illegible] in those two weeks of [illegible] had learned [illegible] After the [illegible] pile of [illegible] Penelope [illegible] her throat [illegible]

[illegible] Sam Smith.

HOLMES.

Chambers," AND OTHER POEMS.
By Oliver Wendell
Houghton, Mifflin &
Portland: Sold by J. K. Gill &

new volume is a collection of
musical and Bostonian. As
he says: "He is the city's
and never more so than in this lit-
poems." But through liter-
still be given what is oc-
Bostonian pa[illegible] and
are felicitous touches of the
the poetry of Catullus and
Several of the pieces are tri-
own compeers,—to Long-
Emerson, Hawthorne, Agassiz,
Gould, Hedge, Lowell and
lines here and there for Phil-
and the rest. The volume
several poems written for the re-
the Harvard class of 1829. In
there is the purest expression
feeling which unites college
often gracefully made, and al-
surprising freshness of image
Of all these, however, none is
the happy inspiration which
compare the aged survivors of
the old stones "on Sarum's
the strength of these lines is
one of them at least holds
The pen that wrote this
forgotten how to describe:

blind and dumb,
listeners, blind and dumb,
tongues of tribes unknown,
they go and come.

with some stanzas for
which we choose to quote for
as well as because they are
example of the poet's vigor.
"The Angel Thief."

leaves his tools behind him;
he vanishes at dawn;
but we never find him;
broken, massive bolts are drawn.

left the bars and borers,
and the prying keys,
the soft-shod vault explorers
open, idle as they please.

* * *

conflict's hinge has broken
and lo! our souls are free;
is spoken,
from its master key.

we count our treasures,
and larger look our gains;
in more than even meas-

but we break our chains.

however, appeal to a more
than those others which
distinguished men of the period,
we may, without undue
pronounce to be the lines,
Club." One couplet in
to Longfellow is exceptionally

his tender grace
poems kindled in his face.

description of Emerson's speech
remarkable for its smooth and
and its admirable reality:

as when a king would choose
bride, he might refuse
and that less bright
and a pearl less white
and yet at last,
chosen, and made fast
with light delays
word to fill his phrase;
his fastidious quest,
sure to prove the best.

poems which are addressed
that which welcomes Dr.
nobleness; there is an
its lines, a broad sweep and
makes the verse sympathize
and pictures for us the ideal

vault's o'er-arching

thy revolving dome—
and truth:

I see thee ever waking,
the hemisphere,
our weaker hearts are

rock-based pier.

azure depth before

all unseen.—
benignant o'er thee,
the Florentine,—

that bore him shivered
sovereignty disowned,
and pontiff quivered,
disenthroned.

look with brows un-

with his faded scars,—
the world of space too

among its myriad stars.)

of earliest ages,
learned kings,
hoary sages
the planet's fluid rings.

of equal range and ele-
verses which we quote, and
the personal element
the close, which gives it a
of the heart in addition to
There is much in
however, apart from these trib-
of friendship. As fine a
in the volume is the story
went to the Boston common,
in the line and spied the trans-
the telescope for a dime.

breezes blow,
sauntering maids,
the stirring trades
shades
bestow;
historic's flow,
of liquid lies;
from his line,
his gold-washed prize.

* * *

fortune finds
sibyl grinds,—
broken strain,
perchance, have known,
the Bourbon throne,
the Seine.
rains that spies
in their march;—

* * *

the scanty fee
the firmament,
way is free;
crystal key,

has lent;
and lifts the bar
to sun and star.

follow the poet until he sees
from the luminous star
small black dot and makes
thereon; we have quoted
our readers of the precis-
the playing humor of this
the most local, if one may
known to fame, that has been
the neighborhood; and, indeed,
quoted enough from the
to illustrate how well Dr.
the characteristic qualities
his more serious verse,
humorous element has grown
there still remains sufficient
light up some portions of his
to keep it sound and kind.
this volume strong proofs of
and the belief in it which
the author, and a species of
achievements.
also contains the recent verses
fountain at Stratford-on-Avon
ode of 1887. The entire
nearly all the poems
poet and one or two from an

AND MAGAZINE NOTES.

American Review Company have
papers on agnosticism that ap-
magazine in the heated argu-
Dr. Field and Col. Ingersoll
published, "The Field-Ingersoll
For sale by J. K. Gill & Co.

Rome Under the Cæsars," is in
essay which won for its author
prize at Cambridge University in
general title was the subject chos-
numbers "The Social Life of
the First Century, A. D." The
is in ten chapters a concise
of the various phases of life in
the time of the Cæsars. Pub-
Scribners, New York. To be
J. K. Gill & Co.'s, Portland.

interesting article by William
entitled "In the Steamer's
the leading space in Scrib-
for May. It is an account of
with plenty of spirited
by R. I. Bains and W. F.
a sketch
with portraits

and other illustrations. "Modern Explosions," by Charles E. Monroe, "Morning in Venice," by Bessie Gray, and "The Decoration of Vases," by Wm. P. P. Longfellow, are prominent illustrated articles. The closing contribution is by Robert Louis Stevenson. It is entitled "Gentlemen," and is written in Mr. Stevenson's characteristically pleasing style. Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers, New York. Per annum, $3.

The May *St. Nicholas* will bring delight to the hearts of young readers Thomas Nelson Page, who has some fame as a negro dialect writer, begins a serial, "Two Little Confederates," with a generous installment. "Little Rosalie" is a story of child life on the stage. "A Moving Story" tells of the tribulations that ended in a cyclone, and the serial "Drill" is continued. A portrait of little Joseph Hoffman, the precocious young pianist, accompanies two articles on him. Yan Phou Lee, the Chinese graduate of Yale, contributes an article on "A Chinese Market."

The May *Atlantic* has a number of good essays, especially the study of Cicero's correspondence in "Cicero in the Senate," in the troubled times that preceded the downfall of the republic. "The Aspern Papers," by Henry James, "Yone Santo—A Child of Japan," by E. H. House, and "The Despot of Broomsedge Cove," by Charles Egbert Craddock, are continued. "Po' Sandy," by Charles W. Chestnutt, is an excellent short story. "The Cavalier," by Agnes Repplier, and "The Emperor William," by Herbert Tuttle, are well written and interesting. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publishers, Boston. Per annum, $4.

"Before the Dawn," (Putnam's, New York,) a story of Paris in the fourteenth century, is a stringing of historic fact on the thread of romance. The writer exhibits great familiarity with the history of those troublous times for the French peasantry, and he has woven this particular knowledge into a readable romance. The opening chapter gives one an insight into the miseries of the peasants, and enables him to get an understanding as to the reason why they rose in the might of their indignation and spread desolation far and wide. Old Paris is vividly pictured, and some of the battles are very strongly described. The element of tragedy is dominant, and the scene in which a miserly mayor sells his city to the leader of the mob, and then commits murder in order to secure more of the spoil, is horrible enough without its finale, which is nothing less than the cremation of the murderer who, in throwing the body of his victim into the river from the room in which the deed was committed, accidentally threw with it the key which was necessary to effect his exit from the building which the mob in the meantime had fired.

THE HOTELS.

HOLTON.

C McDarmott, Astoria
W H Wightman, Palouse
James Smith, Seattle
J E Farman, Ills
N B Harding, do
P Jacobsen, San Fran
J G Ruger, do
Mrs D L Harley, do
Lida J S Gregg, Pa
J Ed Buckley, Tacoma
F H Erthel, N Y
G Hamilton, The Dalles
M P Blasen, do
F Perry, do
W R Williams, do
S M Campbell, Minneapo
J Isaacson, Albany
A G Battersby, Cincin
G A Joliffe, Vancouver

ESMOND.

J C Baldwin, Dalles
G W Prosser, Oswego
A Barbour, Lake River
W E Gove, La Camas
S J McMahon&wf,Cambg
J G Hay, Woodstock
E M Boyle, Philadelphia
C F Russell & wf,Colfax
S G Havermale&w,SnDgo
J T Cooper &wf,Spokane
R H Stevens, New York
A L Stebbins &w,Detroit
J N Rice, Clatskanie
J Caplice, Vancouver
J M Lane, San Fran
J C Probter, Dallas
J C Patterson, St Paul
J W Copeland, Pekin
John P Fleitz, Detroit
Miss Harley, do
J Callanan, Omaha
P Lyons, New York
D T Homan, Springfield
D K Horton & w,Boston
D C Shumate, Richmond
W E Everett, Tacoma
M E Oaks, Minneapolis
F Ternahan, Oak Point
Chas Foster & wf, W T

GILMAN.

P E Davis, San Francisco
T B Wilmott, do
E R Palmer, do
H S Hagan, do
A C Presley, do
S Simon do
J Suede, do
H M Sayers, New York
John Smith, do
F Grumberer, Warrendal
J Dodson, do
J J Buckley, Missoula
W J Young, do
E Temple, do
F Grounds, Astoria
C L Thome, do
A Gibson, do
P M Ellis, Woodburn
J W DuRette, Pendleton
C Oatman, do
O A Tucker, Arlington
Chas Windlem, do
W Simpson, Hunter's
Mrs Simpson, do
R A Foster, Fort Stevens
E B Moore & w, Chicago
H N Fairgrieve, Montana
H W Russuff, St Paul
J Macey, do
R Bird, Fisher's Landing
J S Hawley, McCoy
J B Evans, Tacoma
F Howard, Oregon City
J S Albright, The Dalles
C J Holman, do
F E Gardner, do

ST. CHARLES.

Miss K Polner, Astoria
Mrs F Welgrew, do
Miss L Stewart, do
J Dodson, Warrendale
J H Warren, do
J Hood, Fisher's
J J White, O R & N
R C Cross, do
J W Kelly, Oregon City
M Casey, do
E Moorhouse, Pendleton
Mrs A M Buford, For Grv
J H Jtine, Lebanon
Mrs Holmes, Kalama
E M Mack, Yaquina
A O Classee&fy, Clackms
J J Beeson, Vaucouver
T A McBride, Oregn City
W M Haisha, Decatur, Ill
R E Pratt, do
J Howell, Sauvie's
W Fraine, Cascades
J Burns, Sprague
G McGuire, do
R D Fish, Canada
J Wood, Palouse
F J Wilcox, do
J Jones, do
F Smith, Tacoma
H A Richmond, St Louis
J W Phillips&w, Nebrask
W A McCarthy&w, Bk Cy
G W Fletcher, San Fran
J M Blake, do
J F Kinsley, do
W F Howe, do
N Darrell, do
A J Gray&w, Victoria
Miss M Gray, do
Z M Redmond, La Camas

QUINBY.

W A Harrison, Walla W
E F Paps, Chicago
R F Johnson, Lescington
J T Baker, Northeast Pa
W H Walsh, Tacoma
J G Robbson, Fresno
H Holmes & w, S F
Mrs Brooks & sn, Osweg
C C Ooley, Arkansaw
J M McDonald, Los Ang
J B Williams & w, S F
T Howard, do
F Earle, City
Jas McLinden, Ireland
H Dyer & w, E Portland
G Wills, California
J C Power, do
P A Moury, do
A M Shannon & w, N Y
G Nobles, Cincinnatti
H A La Crowbarre & w, Helena
W A Beatty, Minneapolis
D A Koleshand, do
J Feustemaker, N P R R
J W Baker, Ohio
P S Clament, N P R R
A B Cee, Buffalo
Miss M Vausen, Salem
N J Kulsman, do
J Sewell, do
W B Stevens & w, do
M J Coffin, Nebraska
R May, do
W Nersh, Oak Point
H H Reeves, Astoria
J M Gilbert, Columbus
Geo Smythe, Montreal
J G Perrott, do
R Rule, do
G Collins, do
W B Johnson, Eugene

MERCHANTS'.

Geo Ames, Tacoma
W M Wemp, MD, Spokane
H Pahl, Los Angeles
F Clanter, do
P A McEvoy, O R & N Co
D E McLaughlin, S F
L D Zackow, Michigan
F D Peterson, do
N M Magnusor, Iowa
F C Ramson, do
B F Fredberg, Milwaukee
E C Armstrong, S Fran
N B Ashtown, Ashland
F F Fremberg, Milw'uk'e
A F Nicelson, New York
W T Wauzant, Castle R'k
W H Thomson do
G J Webster, wife & son, Plymoth, Wis
Philip Saunders, city
L M Hayes, Dalles
B T Colemen & f, do
H D Post, San Fran
A Bramlu, Tacoma
O Bramlu, Vancouver
F H Welch, Pendleton
W G Deans, N M
Philip Haas, Olympia
Martin Upper, Tacoma
M W Moran, do
A N Erickson, Boston
N A Schultz, Minn
L P Pickerburg, Indiana
B B Prattson, N Y
O C Chister, Ind
A E Elmberg, London
L A Fueer, London
L N Nelson, Pittsburg
C B Rudberg, Wis
F P Cook, Tacoma
J C Welce do
J M Rodebaugh do
D W Pierce, Goldendale
D Marshaw, Montana
J H Elwell, Vancouver
Miss N E Oakes, Mpls
C S Larison, do
Mrs. Stratton, 2 ch, Ore
Miss Stratton do

INTERNATIONAL.

L H Kirchner, Minn
Geo Turner, Roseburg
E David wf 2ch, Cascd
W F Gardner, Buffalo
G Philschalter, Graham
J B Freby, "
G Dubes, California
G Gestler & wf "
Mrs George, 4 chl, Wkbn
J Kennington, "
D Beatun, Albany
C Norrun, Chicago
B Bryant, Walla Walla
H Impola, Seattle
W Stanton, "
H Olsen, "
A G Parker, O R & N
C S Lewis, Kan
P B Lewis, Wis
N Erersch, Kan
J Kowe, Ills
H Nierdorf, Ills
W D Young, Cal
L Smith, Mo
A B Dobson, Cal
W Norten&w, Hot Sprigs
G W Bock&fy, Nebraska
B Baughman, do
F L Humble, do
L B Billings&w, Californ
J B Taylor, do
C E Jones, do
J W Thompson, do
T J Philips, do
A R Barker, do
J A Rodell, Kansas
P Larsen, Norway
J S Plant, Albany
W A Woodhouse, do
Miss Billing, do
W Nesbit, Centralia
Mrs Osborne, Yamhill
M Welch, Albany
G W Alsop, do
D Miller, do
A W Henderson, Califor
E S Baird, do
W F Whelley, do
F F McLellan, do
S N Darr, do
W E Weiss, do
S Black, do
J J Hollinger, do
W J Feeney, do
W W Mapes, do
J Carroll, do
E G Ellis, Minn
J A Gliver, Roseberg
F B Whitlock, Buffalo
J O Rotan, Graham
Joseph Cermeir, Graham
T B Calderhead, California
Dr Schuman, "
H Anderson, N Yamhill
T Noolan, Wakebuurn
J Johnson, "
J Heikpt, Albany
A E Burbridge, Chicago
A Lund, Walla Walla
F Kimmy, Seattle
G D Gore, "
D Fabangas, Athens Grce
G W Hull, O R & N
A D Becker, Wis
S Munn, Col
T Johnson, Ills
B Koppert, Ills
H D Hughes, Jamestn Dk
Leroy Carr, Cal
H F Parker, Denver
A Wendel wf 2 ch, Col
M Gilling&fy, Colorado
A Willis&w, do
C Wunold, Michigan
J Mayman, do
G Ahe, do
A Langelson, do
P Hilbuner, do
Jan Nira, do
J H Buller, Pennsylvana
Martha Bowers, do
Susie Bowen, do
Geo Bowen, do
L P Gaylord, Minnesota
Wm Goodyear
J O Parnell, Sioux City
F P Estabrook&w, Polk
E Lenle&w, Turner
M Markula, Finland
I Markula, do
V Markula, do
L Markula, do
R Markula, do
K Markula, do
A Perato, do
K Kiristo, do
Louis Bakman, do
D Kaukas, do
D McArthy, do
V Plegger, Minnesota
A J Willaford, Newport
G H Brown, Denver

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, May 5.

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail: 3 cs cigars, 280 bxs tobacco, 40 bxs ink, 57 bdls shovels, 13 ctes anvils, 34 bls waste, 7 cs yarn, 8 cs clocks, 10 pumps, 98 cs boots and shoes, 16 cs rubber do.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—For the past twenty-four hours include 4445 ctls wheat, 102 bbls flour, 200 ctls oats, 17,490 lbs wool, 7700 lbs hides, 19 pkgs butter, 117 cs eggs, car hay, 2 cars oranges.

EXPORTS—To San Francisco per steamer Oregon: 12,240 ctls wheat, 255 hf sks flour, 1500 ctls bran, 2500 ctls shorts, 411 sks potatoes, 92,490 lbs wool, 5 cs cassimere, 3 cs flannels, 7 bls 3 cs blankets, 12 sks gluestock, 684 hazelhoops, 100,000 lath, 26,000 ft ash lumber, 50,936 ft fir do, 40 tons scrap iron, 213 bdls straw paper, 10 bls pelts, 62 bdls green 5 bdls dry hides, 5 bls deer skins, $2752 treasure.

FREIGHTS—The spot available list is: 2039 tons iron, 1436 wood, and 1238 composite, a total of 4713 tons. The loading list remains 8204 tons. No new business is to be reported.

WHEAT—Advices are of easy markets for the most part. No sales of buyer season made in San Francisco to-day, buyer year selling lower. The local market is wholly without interest.

FLOUR—Only a small parcel out by steamer. Trade is quiet, but prices steady.

MILLSTUFFS—Shipments of 200 tons by steamer. Local trade quiet and values rather firm.

GREEN FRUIT—Three cars oranges received in two days. These are nearly closed out at old prices. A car of lemons will be here early next week.

EGGS—Receipts of local have fallen off some, but there is a full supply. Eastern have sold slowly.

BUTTER—Weak, and there is little local in open market that brings over 25c.

WOOL—Light movement with no business reported. The markets are slow to easy.

The April Grain Movement.

Expressed in short tons, the receipt and export of wheat and of flour reduced to wheat—280 lbs to bbl—for April and for the nine months of the current grain season, compared with the same months of the preceding season, has been:

RECEIPTS.

	Wheat.	Flour.	Flour reduc'd.	Total as Wheat.
April 1, 1888—				
Valley	2,267	2,195	3,073	5,340
Eastern	15,534	1,799	2,517	18,051
Total	17,801	3,994	5,590	23,391
August-April, 1887-88—				
Valley	24,518	14,643	20,508	45,026
Eastern	222,136	14,424	20,194	242,330
Total	246,654	29,072	40,702	287,356
April, 1887—				
Valley	2,726	1,614	2,360	5,036
Eastern	3,795	1,359	1,903	5,698
Total	6,521	2,973	4,163	10,734
August-April, 1886-87—				
Valley	66,336	17,009	23,812	90,148
Eastern	145,099	9,201	12,882	157,981
Total	211,435	26,210	36,694	248,129

SHIPMENTS.

	Wheat.	Flour.	Flour reduc'd.	Total as Wheat.
April, 1888—				
Europe	18,500	5,431	7,604	26,104
China, etc		264	370	370
San Francisco	3,129	1,452	2,032	5,161
Coastwise	694	473	662	1,356
Total	22,323	7,620	10,668	32,991
August-April, 1887-88—				
Europe	140,690	28,955	40,536	181,226
China, etc		53,598	7,501	7,501
Peru	2,667			2,667
San Francisco	39,024	6,059	8,496	47,520
Coastwise	7,436	4,445	6,226	13,662
Total	189,817	44,828	62,759	252,576
August-April, 1886-87—				
Europe	150,307	34,235	47,929	198,236
China, etc		2,068	2,893	2,893
San Francisco	24,559	3,837	5,372	29,931
Coastwise	1,440	5,820	8,148	9,588
Total	176,306	45,058	64,342	240,648

QUANTITY EXPORTED AND VALUE.

	Ctls Wheat.	Value.	Bbls Flour.	Value.
August-April, 1887-88—				
Europe	2,813,808	$3,310,738	289,550	$1,039,980
China, etc			53,586	198,837
Peru	53,344	66,610		
San Fran	780,482	906,440	60,694	288,601
Coastwise	148,728	182,410	44,446	176,293
Total	3,796,862	$4,465,198	448,276	$1,609,211
August-April, 1886-87—				
Europe	3,006,141	$3,838,199	342,347	$1,255,881
China, etc			20,661	72,619
San Fran	491,175	670,306	38,371	147,002
Coastwise	28,792	36,880	58,202	217,320
Total	3,526,108	$4,545,385	459,581	$1,692,222
April, 1888—				
Europe	369,992	$ 445,445	54,312	$ 191,090
China, etc			2,641	9,244
San Fran	62,506	75,050	14,517	54,800
Coastwise	13,880	116,500	4,730	17,737
Total	446,478	$ 536,995	76,200	$ 272,371

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The stock market was again moderately active, but feverish and generally weak to-day, and after many fluctuations within a narrow range prices are lower in most of the list.

Government bonds were quiet and steady.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Money on call easy, at 2. Prime mercantile paper, and Sterling exchange unchanged.

BONDS.

U. S 4s (coupon)	126¼	Pacific 6s	121
U. S. 4½s (coupon)	107¾		

STOCKS.

Central Pacific	32¼	Wells-Fargo	136
C. B. & Q.	123⅞	Western Union	76¾
Rio Grande	18	American Express	109
Jersey Central	83¼	Canadian Pacific	56⅜
Northern Pacific	25¼	Canada Southern	51⅝
N. P. Preferred	53⅝	D., L. & W.	129⅞
Northwestern	110⅞	Erie	25⅝
N. Y. Central	106¼	Lake Shore	92¼
O. R. & N.	96	Louisville & Nashvl	57¼
Transcontinental	26⅜	Michigan Central	80
Pacific Mail	35⅝	Kansas & Texas	13⅜
Rock Island	112½	Oregon Imp	53
St Louis & San Fr	35	Reading	62⅞
St. Paul & Omaha	40	St. Paul	75⅞
Texas Pacific	20¾	U. S. Express	72¼
Union Pacific	54¾		

MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, May 5.—Consols, 99 5-16d; silver, 42⅛d; bank rate of interest, 2 per cent.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Silver, per ounce, 92⅝c. Sterling exchange, long, $4 87; short, $4 89. Bonds: 4s $1 26½, 4½s $1 07¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Exchange, sixty days, $4 85½; documentary, $4 84¾. Transfers, 12½c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.

Ophir	$ 8 62	S Belcher	4 60
Mexican	4 85	Overman	2 40
G & C	4 60	Justice	1 10
B. & B	4 90	Union	4 00
Savage	5 50	Alta	1 85
Con Cala	13 00	Andes	1 60
Chollar	5 12	Benton	2 50
Potosi	4 55	Utah	1 70
H. & N.	8 75	N. B. Isle	5 50
C Point	7 00	Crocker	1 90
Belcher	6 75	Bodie	2 85
S Nevada	4 50	Peer	1 25
Bullion	1 70	Peerless	2 95

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Weather at 9 A. M., thick; wind, west.

Receipts—Wheat, 28,000 ctls; flour, 8500 qr sks; barley, 7500 ctls; oats, 220 ctls; potatoes, 1200 sks.

Chartered—For wheat to Cork, U. K., Br ship Bacchus, iron, 1250 tons at 21s 3d.

Wheat—The spot market presents no new features. No demand from exporters. No. 1 California nominal at $1 37½@1 40. A sale of 100 tons Oregon valley of choice quality, was made to-day at $1 40. Options easier: Sales of No. 1 white, buyer year, 100 tons at $1 59½; 100 tons at $1 59, 100 tons at $1 58⅝, 700 tons at $1 58½, 1000 tons at $1 58¼, 100 tons at $1 58⅛; closing at $1 58⅛.

Barley—Quiet and easier; poor demand. No. 1 feed, 92½@95c. Options lower; buyer season, 94c; buyer year, $1 10¾; seller new year, 99½c.

Oats—The market continues quiet, but prices are about steady. Quote good to choice Oregon, $1 32½@1 37½.

Potatoes—Dull, but little doing; 40@75c per cental.

Butter—Firmer at 25@26½c.

Eggs—Weaker.

Millstuffs—Steady.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Wheat opened easy; 82⅝c June, 82⅞c July, 83⅛c August. At noon, 81⅝c May, 82⅛c June, 83⅛c July, 83⅝c August. Closed, 82⅝c June, 83⅝c July, 83⅝c August.

Provisions—Pork, $13 20 May. Lard, $8 17½ May. Ribs, $7 52½ May.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Wheat opened firm cheaper; 94½c May, 93¼c June, 93¼c July, 92¾c August, 93⅛c September. Closed 94c May, 93⅝c June, 93⅛c July, 92½c August, 92⅞c September.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Petroleum was neglected, big traders doing nothing, while the smaller traders seemed afraid to scalp on either side. Petroleum exchange opening at 86⅛c, highest 86⅛c, lowest 85⅝c, closing 86c. Total sales, 472,000 barrels.

Mining shares; Pronstite $1 25, Bullion $2 10, Exchequer $1 85, California & Virginia $13 50, Sutro Tunnel 18c, El Christo $2 10, Standard $2 35.

Sugar—Quiet and steady; refined, quiet.

Coffee—Spot fair Rio, quiet. Options, very quiet; May $12, June $11 65@11 70, July $11 @11 05; August $10 45@10 55, September $10 10, October $10@10 05, November $10 05, December $10 10.

Copper—Easier; lake, $16 50.

Lead—Steady; domestic, $4 60.

Tin—Quiet; straits, $21 50.

Others unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, May 5.—Number of wheat cargoes arrived off coast since last report, 1; number sold, 2; number waiting, 5. Floating cargoes, quiet. Cargoes on passage, quiet.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—Spot wheat, inactive. No. 1 California per cental, 6s 9½d; No. 2 California per cental, 6s 6½d. 3 P. M.—Wheat on spot, easy; offerings, large. Options dull: No. 1 California, 6s 9d May, 6s 9½d June, 6s 9½d July, 6s 10½d August, 6s 10¾d September.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—Wheat, quiet; holders offer freely. Corn, firm; demand, fair; new mixed Western, 4s 6d per cental.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Br ship Winnepeg has arrived at Stockton to discharge.

Nor bark Australia, hence Dec. 14 with a wheat cargo by C. Cæsar & Co., has arrived out in a passage of 141 days.

Capt. E. W. Reed has taken the ship T. F. Oakes at San Francisco, Capt. Clift retiring.

Br bark Viola sailed from London 2d inst. for Esquimalt.

Br sch Ariel, Halifax for Victoria, was at Sandy Point March 20.

Br ship Bacchus, iron, arrived at San Francisco April 22 with a charter for wheat loading at 32s 6d for orders. This was speculative business and has resulted in a loss of 11s 3d per ton to the speculator, the vessel having been re-chartered yesterday at 21s 3d. The East spot rate reported was 25s.

Br bark Saraca, 836 tons, listed as coming to this port, has arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu. The freight situation here is no better than at San Francisco and the opportunity for outside business less.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Arrived—Cutter Thos. Corwin, cruise; str Antonio, Departure bay; str San Pedro, Tacoma. Sailed—Ger ship Helios, Burrard inlet.

HOQUIAM, May 3.—Arrived—Str Cosmopolis, San Pedro.

ASTORIA, May 5.—Str Oregon arrived down 7 A. M. and crossed out at 11 A. M.; str Columbia arrived in 8:20 A. M. and left up at 9:30 A. M. 5 P. M. clear; wind west.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Arrived—Ss San Juan, Panama. Sailed—Ss Zealandia, Sydney.

FOREIGN PORTS.

FALMOUTH, May 3.—Arrived—Nor bark Australia, hence Dec. 14.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished THE OREGONIAN by J. Fred Clark & Sons, real estate agents:

The rains of the earlier part of the week were very unfavorable to real estate business, preventing the fulfillment of many appointments where sales probably would have been effected. However, since the rains were of immense value to Oregon, no complaint should be made of diminution of business occasioned by their beneficent descent.

Those who have faith in Oregon now see hope all but converted to realization.

Our own citizens are showing unprecedented enterprise. The tide of immigration is beginning to flow. The efforts being made to induce it cannot fail to immensely increase its volume. The manufactures we desire will naturally follow a large settled population. Without that population to absorb their productions they could not maintain existence. Meantime we can congratulate ourselves on the fact that our manufactures are already numerous, and feel certainty that they will increase in extent and variety as population to sustain them increases. There is another cause for congratulation, viz.: The substantiality of our growth. It has not been developed in a hotbed, it is natural and not forced.

The transactions of the week, corresponding to the past one, as shown in our reports furnished THE OREGONIAN, were, in:

	Deeds.	Amount.
1886	17	$ 48,591 00
1887	33	94,729 00
1888	75	94,362 50

The following table shows for the past week:

DISTRIBUTION OF DEEDS.

	Deeds.	*Amount.*
Country and suburban	26	$ 26,273 50
City proper and westward	9	9,852 00
Couch and northward	5	12,300 00
Caruthers and southward	3	4,495 00
East Portland	19	37,612 00
Albina	9	3,700 00
Cemetery	4	100 00
Total deeds of transfer	75	$ 94,362 50
Mortgages	25	56,550 00
Releases	12	11,028 00

DEEDS.

P. Lowengart and wife to F. C. Barnes; lots 2, 3, blk 90, Couch, May 3; $5000.

B. L. Stone and wife to J. M. Mayer; lot 3, blk 3, Portland Homestead, May 3; $3000.

Charles Anderson to Johana Anderson; und ½ lot 3, blk 6, Paradise Springs, May 1; $100.

A. P. Armstrong and wife to J. C. P. Westengard; lots 13, 14, blk 7, Albina, May 4; $550.

Abrams & Knox to A. Dewar; lot 15, blk 25, Multnomah, May 2; $300.

W. H. Burdick and wife to S. M. Beard; blk 54, Tibbett's, E. P., April 25; $2500.

Thomas N. Strong and wife to J. Thorburn Ross; lots 1, 2, 5, 6, blk 257, lots 3, 4, 7, 8, blk 259, Holladay's, May 4; $3000.

J. Thorburn Ross to Robert Livingstone et al.; same, May 5; $3620.

Elizabeth Irving to J. E. Hardy et al.; lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, blk 7, E. Irving's, E. P., April 20; $3000.

Abrams & Knox to Marg't Denholm; lots 1, 3, 13, 14, blk 22, lots 2, 4, blk 23, Multnomah, May 5; $1500.

Salem Flouring Mills Co. to A. J. Smithson; lots 24, 25, 26, blk 25, Albina, May 3; $1300.

John McGuire and wife to Jane G. Bell; 10 65-100 acres, H. Kelly's D. L. C., May 1; $2662 52.

Wm. Kiley and wife to H. T. Griffith; 8½ acres, S 36, 1 N, 1 W, May 4; $600.

Quitclaim: Sarah G. Gilliban et al. to Joseph Howell; south ½ Benj. and Eliz. Howell's D. L. C., May 1; $1350.

Portland Lone Fir Cemetery Co. to L. Kitterman; lot 77, blk 25, Cemetery, May 1; $30.

Total for the day, $28,492.

FRAUDS IN POROUS PLASTERS.

Those who cannot originate, **Imitate,** and all so-called Porous Plasters are only fraudulent imitations of **ALLCOCK'S.** If you want the genuine article, be certain not only to ask for

"ALLCOCK'S,"

but look well at the Plaster and see that this

Trade Mark

is on every one. None are genuine without it.

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The only medicine for woman's peculiar ailments, sold by druggists, **under a positive guarantee,** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded, is DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years. Did this medicine not possess extraordinary curative properties this offer could not be made by a house of well-known responsibility and integrity.

The Outgrowth of a Vast Experience.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

A BOON TO WOMEN. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar diseases.

A POWERFUL TONIC. As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the uterus, or womb and its appendages, in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. It promotes digestion and assimilation of food, cures nausea, weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating and eructations of gas.

A SOOTHING NERVINE. As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms, and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system.

A MOTHER'S CORDIAL. In pregnancy, "Favorite Prescription" is a "mother's cordial," relieving nausea, weakness of stomach and other distressing symptoms common to that condition. If its use is kept up during the latter months of gestation, it so prepares the system for delivery as to greatly lessen, and many times almost entirely do away with the sufferings of that trying ordeal.

CURES THE WORST CASES. "Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing at monthly periods, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

FOR THE KIDNEYS. "Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

The following words, in praise of DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION as a remedy for those delicate diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, must be of interest to every sufferer from such maladies. They are fair samples of the spontaneous expressions with which thousands give utterance to their sense of gratitude for the inestimable boon of health which has been restored to them by the use of this world-famed remedy.

BED-FAST FOR MONTHS. REV. SIDNEY C. DAVIS, Pastor of First Baptist Church, *Berrien Springs, Mich.*, writes: "I wish in this letter to express my gratitude for Mrs. Davis and myself for the great good which has been accomplished in her case by the use of your proprietary medicines. When she began to take them she could not endure the least jar, could walk but a very few steps at a time, and could only sit up about thirty minutes at a time. When we look back to the 'dark age' of our married life, when disappointment and discouragement hovered like a cloud of thick darkness about our home, we rejoice together and thank God that in your treatment was found the power to dispel darkness by bringing back health and joy. Mrs. Davis is now strong and vigorous. We have a daughter fourteen months old who, as yet, has known no sickness. Those who visit us from our old field of labor, and were acquainted with Mrs. Davis' condition while there, express the greatest surprise to see how thorough is her recovery. It has now been nearly two years since Mrs. Davis ceased taking the medicine. When we consider that she had kept her bed the greater part of the time for fourteen months, and would lose repeatedly the advance she had made, her cure seems miraculous. We had almost lost confidence in medical practitioners and advertised remedies, but have found in your Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Pellets the remedies needed."

$100 THROWN AWAY. JOHN E. SEGAR, of *Millenbeck, Va.*, writes: "My wife had been suffering for two or three years with female weakness, and had paid out one hundred dollars to physicians without relief. She took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it did her more good than all the medicine given to her by the physicians during the three years they had been practicing upon her."

THE GREATEST EARTHLY BOON. MRS. GEORGE HERGER, of *Westfield, N. Y.*, writes: "I was a great sufferer from leucorrhea, bearing-down pains, and pain continually across my back. Three bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' restored me to perfect health. I treated with Dr. ——, for nine months, without receiving any benefit. The 'Favorite Prescription' is the greatest earthly boon to us poor suffering women."

Female Weakness.—REBECCA HICKS, of *Jeraldstown, Greene Co., Tenn.*, says: "Three years ago you advised me to use your 'Favorite Prescription' for female weakness, which I did according to directions, and it cured me of the disease. Other doctors had failed to do me any good. I have not had a symptom of the disease since."

IT WORKS WONDERS. MRS. MAY GLEASON, of *Nunica, Ottawa Co., Mich.*, writes: "Your 'Favorite Prescription' has worked wonders in my case."

Again she writes: "Having taken several bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' I have regained my health wonderfully, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I can now be on my feet all day, attending to the duties of my household."

THREW AWAY HER SUPPORTER. MRS. SOPHIA F. BOSWELL, *White Cottage, O.*, writes: "I took eleven bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of your 'Pellets.' I am doing my work, and have been for some time. I have had to employ help for about sixteen years before I commenced taking your medicine. I have had to wear a supporter most of the time; this I have laid aside, and feel as well as I ever did."

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only *symptoms* caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION, *directed to the cause* would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

3 PHYSICIANS FAILED. MRS. E. F. MORGAN, of *No. 71 Lexington St., East Boston, Mass.*, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was *perfectly cured*, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, *and enclosing a stamped-envelope for reply*. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the $1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

Indispensable.—JOHN L. BUFKIN, of *Vossburg, Miss.*, says: "We have been using your medicines for many years in our family, and they have given wonderful satisfaction. My wife thinks they have not an equal; especially does she regard your 'Favorite Prescription' as indispensable."

JEALOUS DOCTORS. **A Marvelous Cure.**—MRS. G. F. SPRAGUE, of *Crystal, Mich.*, writes: "I was troubled with female weakness, leucorrhea and falling of the womb for seven years, so I had to keep my bed for a good part of the time. I doctored with an army of different physicians, and spent large sums of money, but received no lasting benefit. At last my husband persuaded me to try your medicines, which I was loath to do, because I was prejudiced against them, and the doctors said they would do me no good. I finally told my husband that if he would get some of your medicines, I would try them against the advice of my physician. He got me six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' also six bottles of the 'Discovery,' for ten dollars. I took three bottles of 'Discovery' and four of 'Favorite Prescription,' and I have been a sound woman for four years. I then gave the balance of the medicine to my sister, who was troubled in the same way, and she cured herself in a short time. I have not had to take any medicine now for almost four years."

Retroverted Womb.—MRS. EVA KOHLER, of *Crab Orchard, Neb.*, writes: "Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done me a great deal of good. I suffered from retroversion of the uterus, for which I took two bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' and I am now feeling like a different woman."

A VOICE FROM CALIFORNIA. MRS. ED. M. CAMPBELL, of *Oakland, California*, writes: "I had been troubled all my life with hysterical attacks and paroxysms, or spasms, and periodical recurrences of severe headache, but since I have been using your 'Favorite Prescription' I have had none of these. I also had womb complaint so bad that I could not walk two blocks without the most severe pain, but before I had taken your 'Favorite Prescription' two months, I could walk all over the city without inconvenience. All my troubles seem to be leaving me under the benign influence of your medicine, and I now feel smarter than for years before. My physicians told me that I could not be cured, and therefore you will please accept my everlasting thanks for what you have done for me, and may God bless you in your good works."

Later, she writes: "It is now four years since I took your 'Favorite Prescription,' and I have had no return of the female trouble I had then."

Well as I Ever Was.—MRS. JOHN STEWART, of *Chippewa Falls, Wis.*, writes: "I wish to inform you that I am as well as I ever was, for which I thank your medicines. I took four bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of your 'Discovery' and four bottles of the 'Pellets.' All of the bad symptoms have disappeared. I do all my own work; am able to be on my feet all day. My friends tell me I never looked so well."

A GRATEFUL PATIENT. MRS. A. M. RATCLIFF, of *McCune, Crawford Co., Kansas*, writes: "I have received great benefit from taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Pellets. You cannot know how grateful I am to you."

Doctors Failed.—MRS. F. CORWIN, of *Post Creek, N. Y.*, writes: "I doctored with three or four of the best doctors in these parts, and I grew worse until I wrote to you and began using your 'Favorite Prescription.' I used three bottles of it and two of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' also one and a half bottles of the 'Purgative Pellets.' I can do my work and sew and walk all I care to, and am in better health than I ever expected to be in this world again. I owe it all to your wonderful medicines."

☞ *Favorite Prescription is Sold by Druggists the World Over. Large Bottles $1.00, Six for $5.00.*

☞ Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large, illustrated Treatise (160 pages) on Diseases of Women. Address,

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Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute,
No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets
The Original LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
SIZE OF PELLETS.
PURELY VEGETABLE! PERFECTLY HARMLESS!
As a LIVER PILL, they are Unequaled!
SMALLEST, CHEAPEST, EASIEST TO TAKE!
Beware of Imitations, which contain Poisonous Minerals. Always ask for Dr. Pierce's Pellets, which are little Sugar-coated Pills, or Anti-bilious Granules. ONE PELLET A DOSE.

BEING PURELY VEGETABLE

in their composition, Dr. Pierce's Pellets operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a gentle **laxative, alterative,** or active **purgative,** these little Pellets, give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of **Dr. Pierce's Pellets.** In explanation of their remedial power over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. **25 cents a vial;** by druggists.

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Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,
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THE LONDON AND NEW YORK SUCCESS,
THE - WOMAN - HATER.
(WRITTEN BY DAVID D. LLOYD, OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.)
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TROUBLE IN THE HOUSE

Woodburn of Nevada Develops Power as a Debater.

THE COBDEN CLUB IN AMERICA

The Discussion Winds up With a Stormy Incident, in Which the Lie is Freely Passed—An Abundance of Banter

WASHINGTON, May 5—The house went into a committee of the whole on the tariff bill

Bland, of Missouri, bitterly opposed the protective system and denied that it was the cause of the progress of the country, and inveighed against pools and trusts, which he denounced as evils directly traceable to high tariff

Woodburn of Nevada, controverted the claim of the democrats that their party was a friend of the laboring man and cited the fact that the democrats had inaugurated their entry into power by cutting down the salaries of 815 government employes; that their secretary of the treasury had reduced the pay of laborers at the San Francisco custom house, and that their secretary of the navy had seen fit to pare down the wages of the hod carriers at the Mare Island navy yard He proceeded to make a speech bitterly denunciatory to the policy, which he said was outlined by the Mills bill, of surrendering American markets and American labor to the free traders of Great Britain Turning his attention to the Cobden Club Woodburn said it was an association of British manufacturers for the avowed purpose of destroying the protective tariff system of America and to facilitate the sale of British goods in American markets It had established agencies in New York and Chicago for the distribution of British free-trade documents in the political canvasses of this country On its roll of membership appeared the names of dukes and earls, marquises and lords, peers and counts and princes He held in his hand a list of the members of the Cobden Club on January 1, 1888, and on the back of the book of record was the motto of the club "Free Trade, Good Will Among Nations," and "God Save the Queen "

AMERICANS WHO ARE MEMBERS.

He proceeded to read the list of members and caused much amusement by sandwiching the names of untitled American members between those of earls and dukes The essential qualification of membership was he said, that the applicant for admission should be either a manufacturer or a nobleman On the list of members he found the names of Senators Bedford, Vance, William Endicott Jr of Boston Mass a cabinet officer of this republic, was admitted in 1877. This ought to create no surprise for if common rumor reported him aright he permitted no vision to escape without inflicting on him an essay on the antiquity of his Anglo-Saxon ancestry, and the aristocratic color of his Puritanical blood

Thomas F Bayard was on the roll of American noblemen Recently, when Chamberlain, in a speech in England mentioned the name of Bayard, the cheers of the multitude drowned the voice of the orator From his (Bayard's) acts and utterances, a stranger unacquainted with our forms of government would be justified in concluding that he was acting in the dual capacity of American secretary of state and British envoy extraordinary

Wm R. Morrison was a member of the club Was it a wonder that he was continually tinkering at tariff revision in the interest of Great Britain, that resulted always in stagnation of business, that engendered strikes, begot violence, and deprived him of his seat in congress?

Last, but not least, on the Cobden club roll membership was that able and impartial parliamentarian, who possessed the almost God like power of shaping the legislation of this country, the present speaker of this house John Griffin Carlisle who was comparatively a young member, having been elected in 1883.

These were a few of the names of the members who had combined to conquer and subdue American energy and enterprise They shone out on the British Cobden club list like apples of gold in pictures of silver

AN UNFORTUNATE INTERRUPTION

Bynum inquired whether Garfield had not been a member of the club.

Woodburn replied in the negative

Bynum—Is not Murat Halstead the friend of Senator Sherman, a member of it?

Woodburn (holding up the list)—There is not a republican to-day in public life on the role of membership of the Cobden club [Applause.]

Bynum denied that the list was a true one

Woodburn replied that it was a true list, the last one published

Bynum—Then those names have been removed

Farquhar of New York—By what authority do you make that statement?

Bynum—Halstead is a member because I have it from a member of the club

Woodburn—Here is the record

Continuing Woodburn said it was strange that the roll of American noblemen did not contain the name of the democratic secretary of the treasury who by a stroke of his pen had permitted a Canadian railway subsidized by a foreign government to the extent of $300 000 000 to carry freight and passengers across American territory and to compete with American lines thereby crippling their ability to pay their just debts to the government.

TIM CAMPBELL OF NEW YORK

He was agreeably disappointed at not finding among the names of American noblemen, the distinguished gentleman from New York, Hon Tim Campbell That gentleman had once been a zealous protectionist and in the trying moments when the Morrison bill came up for consideration, had voted twice with the republican column But his conversion was almost as miraculous and sudden as that of Saul of Tarsus A bright light from the White house fell upon him and a new faith was born within him He recanted his errors, supplicated his party for a pardon, was baptized by Morrison in the waters of free trade and with all the power of a new convert he in stentorian tones voted the third time the other way

"What he (Woodburn) said here to-day might be regarded as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals, but, as an humble member of this body, he was prompted by a strict sense of duty to propound a solemn question to the American people for their solemn answer—whether the chairmanship of the ways and means committee, the speakership of the American house of representatives and membership in the Cobden club were consistent and compatible positions. [Applause.] [illegible] would continue to perpetuate in power a party whose leading members voted for Cobden free trade Cobden free trade meant that parliamentary independence of Ireland was entirely valueless Could adopted citizens of Irish birth knowingly support for the high office of president of the United States Grover Cleveland, when they were informed by London cable dispatches that the surplus fund of the Cobden Club was intended as a reinforcement for him in his efforts to control the American markets and hand them over to the British traders? Could they still cling to the party existing on empty but attractive sound, that pointed with pride to its prime minister Thomas F Bayard and that held out as shining example of its confidence, patriotism and liberality an ex member of the house who basely apologized to the British minister at Washington for his contemptible duplicity in introducing a resolution of inquiry as to the legality of the trial of American citizens condemned and sentenced by a British jury and British court? He referred to A S Hewitt a democratic lawyer of the democratic city of New York

AN IMPROBABLE HYPOTHESIS.

If Cleveland stood by his letter of acceptance and refused renomination, no democrat could better reflect the aims, hopes and aspirations of the democrats of the country than A S Hewitt Did not adopted citizens know that it was the republican, and not the democratic party, which had exploded the British doctrine of "once a subject, always a subject"? Had they forgotten that it was a republican congress that in 1868 sent forth its mandate to the nations of the earth that thereafter every American citizen of foreign birth could come over their footstool free from harm and hindrance, that at every step he was sheltered by the stars and stripes, and that the only protection he needed, during the lifetime of the republican party was a certificate of naturalization? [Applause]

He (Woodburn) would be disappointed if the distinguished member from Massachusetts (Collins) the acknowledged representative of his race, did not rise in his seat before the termination of the debate and denounce the Mills bill in view of the fact that a few years ago he was president of a national organization that over his signature, issued a manifesto ordering its members to boycott every article of British manufacture [Applause and laughter.]

He addressed himself to Tarsney of Michigan and reminded him that it was destruction of the protective system of England that had driven his ancestors to Michigan, and made it possible for him to be a member of the American congress His friend was barred out of the Cobden club because he was neither a nobleman nor a manufacturer [Laughter]

Every time the democratic dagger ran into the tariff schedule it struck down an American industry The United States without the protective tariff could compete with England only by paying English wages It could compete with China only by feeding its workmen on rice and paying them 10 cents a day, [Applause] The Mills bill was a direct assault at labor The title should be amended so as to read "A bill to destroy American industry, degrade American labor, introduce the sweating system into this country, and for other purposes" [Applause]

In conclusion he said that his reading of the history of this country compelled him to stand by the American protective tariff system, which was stamped with the approval of every leading statesman of the nation [Applause]

A SCENE OF GREAT CONFUSION

As Woodburn concluded speaking Bryce of New York crossed the main aisle and excitedly denounced as misrepresentation, Woodburn's allusions to Hewitt

Woodburn—I have said nothing but what I can prove

"I say it is false!" exclaimed Bryce

"That is what a democrat always does" suggested Houck of Tennessee amid laughter

Several republicans stated that what Woodburn had said was a matter of record and a matter of notoriety

Brumm of Pennsylvania who was seated within a foot or two of Bryce, suddenly plunged into the controversy and shaking his finger in front of Bryce's face said "Hewitt acknowledged it on the floor of the house and apologized for it I offered a resolution to investigate So when you say that this man (referring to Woodburn) says an untruth you say what is false

In a moment the house was in a state of great confusion and members crowded around the two gentlemen, who facing one another, continued the angry colloquy, which was not however, intelligible

"Is this the senate of the United States?" queried Mr Hopkins of Illinois finally in an information seeking tone which set the house in a roar and which poured oil upon the troubled waters, for in a few moments Bryce and Brumm were seated together and talking amicably

Bynum, of Indiana, said that when the gentleman from Nevada (Woodburn) was reading the list of members of the Cobden Club he had propounded to him a question as to whether Garfield when he lived, was not a member of the Cobden Club as well as Murat Halstead The gentleman had responded that no republican living was a member of that club

Buchanan interrupted to declare that Woodburn had been incorrectly quoted What he did say was that no prominent republican in public life was a member of the club

Bynum said he had a revised list of members of the Cobden Club showing that Murat Halstead had been admitted in 1880 It also showed the name of Hugh McCulloch former republican secretary of the treasury, admitted in 1871 of Stanley Matthews admitted in 1875, a member of the U S supreme court, and appointed by Garfield no doubt, for the reason that he was a member of the Cobden Club There are also the names of Theodore Roosevelt and Cyrus W Field and a number of others I will not read them because the gentlemen would denounce them as mugwumps

Buchanan—Most of them are

Bynum—Garfield's name appears in the publication of 1871 as being admitted in 1869

Bayne—He repudiated his connection with that club and said he was elected without his consent or knowledge (Derisive laughter on the democratic side)

Wilson, of New York—And Roosevelt has since recanted

Boutelle—Asked if the gentleman did not know as every newspaper reader knew that President Garfield had publicly and repeatedly repudiated any connection with the Cobden club That his election was a compliment paid to him without his knowledge and that he absolutely refused to become a member

Bynum—It was a compliment paid to him on account of the sentiment he expressed When and where did he repudiate it?

Boutelle promised to produce abundant proof of his statement.

Russell of Connecticut—I would like to ask the gentleman from Indiana whether J S Moore known as "Parsee" Moore, member of the Cobden club was not as I am informed, the author of the Mills bill?

Bynum—The authors of the Mills bill are the majority of the ways and means committee

Russell—Has not "Parsee" Moore been the controlling spirit of the majority of the ways and means committee?

Breckenridge—If the gentleman will take the responsibility of making the charge on his own veracity, then we will make issue

Buchanan asked if the gentleman would admit that the minority members of the committee were not admitted to meetings of the majority when the bill was in preparation

Mr Breckenridge replied with a question as to whether the gentleman referred to a private meeting of the majority held for conference.

Buchanan—Ah! the gentlemen held secret meetings did they? I am glad the gentlemen confess the secrecy of their meetings

Breckenridge replied amid democratic applause that surely the gentlemen did not think the majority of the committee expected the minority to agree with them in their efforts to reduce taxation

OTHER SPEECHES

McCormick of Pennsylvania took the floor and devoted himself largely to criticism of the lumber section of the bill He wanted to know what the scheme of the majority of the committee on ways and means was, if it was not a free trade scheme

Stockdale of Mississippi defended the bill He referred to the recent strikes, and said when American labor attempted to resist pauper labor Pinkerton was telegraphed to and there came a host of minions at $10 a day and these American citizens went out of their homes with revolvers in their faces and those weapons in the hands of ruffians

Brumm—Is it not true that all the men who have employed Pinkerton detectives in the coal regions are free traders headed by Scott of this house Corbin of New York and Coxe of Pennsylvania—all free traders?

Stockdale—I am not the guardian of Scott I regard him as amply able to take care of himself, but I do know that it was the American laborer that was at the muzzle of the gun, and that it was American capital that was at the breech. I don't care whether it was Scott, Corbin or anybody else I speak what I believe to be the truth

The committee then rose, and the house adjourned

FOR A STATUE OF WASHINGTON

A Brilliant and Distinguished Audience in the National Theater.

WASHINGTON May 5—The National theater was crowded to-night with a notably distinguished and brilliant audience The occasion was the performance given under the auspices of President and Mrs Cleveland and a committee of ladies very prominent in social life of the capital for the benefit of a fund with which it is proposed to procure a statue of George Washington for presentation to the French republic The stage attraction was Steele Mackay's drama of "Paul Kauvar" admirably performed under his personal direction by the entire New York company Among the occupants of private boxes were the president and wife Senator and Mrs Jones of Nevada, with Miss Bayard and the French minister as their guests Chinese minister and suite, Postmaster General and Mrs Dickinson, Senator and Mrs Hearst of California, and Gen and Mrs Sherman The body of the house was filled with people of fashion and official distinction The theater was draped with American flags furnished by Gen Sheridan and French flags sent from the consulate at New York at the request of Mr. Rouston French minister

WHY DWIGHT WAS REMOVED

Because He Discriminated in Favor of Some and Pointedly Against Others

NEW YORK May 5—A Washington special to the *Mail and Express* this afternoon says that Librarian Theodore F Dwight, of the state department was removed from office not because of his politics, but because of the charges made in the *Commercial Gazette* that he discriminated against certain persons wishing to obtain access to documents William Henry Smith general manager of the associated press is writing a political history He has tried in vain for six years to get at documents During that time Henry Cabot Lodge and C M Adams, with the latter of whom Dwight lives, have had their pick of such material for use in historical works that they have been writing

There was no objection to these gentlemen having all the facilities and data needed for their works but Smith could not get any and he protested against Dwight's discrimination Blaine when secretary of state gave Smith an order for what he wanted but it was diplomatically ignored so has every other order been, from the succeeding secretary and assistant secretary down to and including Bayard

THE CHINESE TREATY

Its Ratification by the Senate Considered Somewhat Doubtful

WASHINGTON May 5—Developments in secret session of the senate regarding the Chinese treaty have given rise to an assumption that the document will be rejected With Senator Mitchell and Senator Teller of Colorado, actively opposing its ratification prospects look rather blue and as both gentlemen come from the West their words have considerable influence with Eastern republican senators especially those who oppose any legislation whatever on the subject Dolph of Oregon in signing the report of the foreign relations committee favoring its ratification is of course accepted as having pledged himself on the subject

THE WHEAT SHORTAGE

An Explanation on the Recent Advance in Price.

WASHINGTON May 5—The *Herald* this morning prints telegrams from the leading wheat centers of the United States, showing its immense shortage The estimate of the deficit is from 50,000 000 to 80 000 000 bushels in four of the leading states, and California's decrease is placed at 50 per cent Ohio Michigan, Indiana and Illinois show a decrease of about one half the usual crop that of Illinois being estimated at 25,000,000 bushels at the outside

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

The C. P. Will Escape Legislation.

WASHINGTON, May 5—The members of the house committee on Pacific railroads have about concluded that no bill can be completed at this session of congress providing for refunding the debt due the government by the Central Pacific A member of the committee said to-day "The Outhwaite bill, which covers the case of the Union Pacific, is all we can hope to handle this session We shall be fortunate if we can secure time to consider and pass it "

Nothing But Brown Paper.

WASHINGTON May 5—A package was received at the treasury department to-day from the American Exchange National bank of New York, purporting to contain $41,000 in bank notes, but when opened nothing but brown paper was found within The package was returned to the bank

Inner Sack Exchanges

WASHINGTON, May 5—Instructions have been issued to the postmasters of Portland Oregon, and Seattle, Washington to make inner sack exchange between their offices daily beginning on the 13th inst, and including thereafter Sundays

Miss Liberty Needs More Funds.

WASHINGTON, May 5—Henry F Spaulding treasurer of the American committee of the statue of Liberty is urging upon members of congress an appropriation of $60,000 to complete the arches and the stairway of the pedestal

Superintendent Nash Resigns

WASHINGTON May 5—F F Nash, general superintendent of the railway mail service has tendered his resignation to the postmaster-general to take effect when his successor is appointed

Postoffice Established.

WASHINGTON May 5—A postoffice was to-day established at Lee Coos county Oregon and William P Marsh was appointed postmaster

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE

Continuation of the Debate on the Admission of Women.

NEW YORK, May 5—Interest in the Methodist Episcopal conference increases daily To-day there was a larger audience present than on any previous day Bishop J F Hurst presided

The order of business was suspended for the purpose of giving the committee on rules an opportunity to report A number of amendments were made to the rules They were unimportant but created much discussion Various committees were then announced

Gen Clinton B Fiske then took the floor to advocate the admission of women Gen Fisk contended that there was nothing in the law of the church which says lay delegates shall not be women. It would be revolutionary to turn the women out by a vote of the general conference, and the church could not afford to exclude them "Are we so cowardly" asked Gen Fiske "that we would refuse to admit a woman for fear that she would fill the place of a man?"

Rev R J Kynett, secretary of the church extension society, favored the admission of women and said that the Baptist and the Congregationalists admitted them to their conferences

Rev D H Moore of the Colorado conference contended that women should not be admitted In closing Dr Moore offered a substitute to the previous substitute The substitute provided that during the month of October 1890 a general election should be held in each church and that all the member be called upon to vote either for or against the admission of women as lay delegates Should a majority of the church be in favor of the admission of women as lay delegates then the general conference in 1892 can complete the change

Rev A C Pendleton moved the previous question

Considerable excitement existed while the vote was being taken When the announcement was made, it was discovered that the motion was lost The vote stood 132 ayes to 187 nays After some discussion, an adjournment was had till Monday

BASEBALL.

Close and Interesting Games in a Number of Cities

CHICAGO May 5—The Senators were defeated to-day by the home team The weather was beautiful, and the attendance quite large The visitors couldn't find Van Haltren to any alarming extent while O Day was batted freely, and six of the ten runs were earned There was considerable kicking against the umpire but his decisions though favoring Chicago had no perceptible effect on the result Score Chicago 10 Washington 0

A CLOSE GAME AT PITTSBURG

PITTSBURG May 5—The Smoky City boys were unable to win from the Quakers to-day although they worked hard Buffington pitched in fine form and his support was excellent Morris was not hard hit but unfortunate errors by the Pittsburg fielders allowed the Philadelphias to score three runs which were not earned Score Philadelphias 4 Pittsburgs 3

BOSTON DEFEATS DETROIT

DETROIT May 5—The Detroit sluggers were downed by the Bostons to-day in an interesting game Clarkson's work was greatly responsible for the result but hard work was performed all round Brouthers and Hanlon were the only ones of the champions that hit Clarkson with any effect getting in a two bagger and a home run respectively Getzein was touched for a three-base hit by Kelly a double by Brown and a single by Burdick in the fifth bringing two earned runs They earned another in the sixth and scored two unearned in the eighth Score Boston 5 Detroit 4

INDIANAPOLIS AGAIN BEATEN

INDIANAPOLIS May 5—The game to-day was not a very interesting one the New Yorks hitting Boyle about as they pleased and earning ten of their eleven runs The home team is still short of players and unable to put up a good game Score Indianapolis, New York 11

ASSOCIATION GAMES

CINCINNATI May 5—Cleveland 0 Athletic 11

LOUISVILLE May 5—Louisville 1 St Louis 16

HANLAN AGAIN DEFEATED

Kemp Wins on the Paramatta, in Spite of Adverse Circumstances.

SYDNEY N S W, May 5—The sculling match over the Paramatta course to-day between Peter Kemp, of Australia and Edward Hanlan of Canada, was won by Kemp by five lengths Kemp took the lead at the start Hanlan's boat came in contact with that of his opponent before the mile post was reached Kemp stopped and let Hanlan pass and then went after him When off Gasdight's bay Hanlan crossed the bow of Kemp's boat and again fouled him Kemp got cleared and proceeded, winning by five lengths An enormous crowd was present The race was for $2500 a side and the championship of the world.

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THE BLAINE SENSATION

Chairman Jones Talks All Around the Statement.

BLAINE WILL BE FELT AT CHICAGO

How the Assertion Was Received by the Politicians at Washington—The "Tribune" Declares That it is the Merest Bosh

PITTSBURG May 5—In an interview to-day Chairman Jones of the national republican executive committee said that so far as Blaine's health was concerned, he was as well as he ordinarily is He said Blaine has not decided to be a candidate He has not asked his friends to make an aggressive movement in his behalf He has not written any letters declining the nomination a second time, and it is not true that he will be on the ocean and out of reach of the telegraph when the Chicago convention is in session Blaine said he desired to remain abroad two years but feared that he would not be able to do so I would not be surprised to hear he was coming home next month, or that he would stay until next year There is no denying the fact that ever since the declination there has been a growing sentiment among republicans that Blaine should accept the leadership of the party in the next great battle This movement has great strength and will be a powerful, if not the most powerful element in the next convention I do not think it is the intention of Blaine to come out squarely for any candidate He is only human and may of course say So and so is my friend and I would like to see him nominated 'and such an expression would have great weight "

WHAT THE "TRIBUNE" SAYS.

The Statement is "Chiefly Bosh—Mere Goose-Feed"

NEW YORK May 5—The *Tribune* prints the Philadelphia *Times* letter about Blaine, which stated that the friends of Blaine have within the last three days received direct from him his assent to an aggressive movement to his renomination for president, and his assurance that if nominated in the face of his Florence letter of declination he would not feel at liberty to decline, with the following head "A Silly Letter About Blaine—An Alleged Discovery that Mr Blaine has Consented to a Movement for his Renomination" At the foot of the letter is the following editorial note "We print the above only that our readers may know the sort of tales people are telling It is of course like the recent stuff about Mr Blaine dreadful state of health—chiefly bosh mere goose feed"

WHITELAW REID INTERVIEWED

NEW YORK May 5—"The comments in to-day's *Tribune* reflect my sentiments exactly," said Whitelaw Reid the editor to a reporter of the *World*, as he pointed out the paragraph It said the story of the Philadelphia *Times* correspondent was like the recent stuff about Mr Blaine's dreadful state of health—chiefly bosh

Continuing Mr Reid said "I do not know that I need say any more There is nothing to the story"

"Then you believe Blaine will not be a candidate?"

He has done all in his power to prevent it He was perfectly sincere in withdrawing his name from consideration and he did it in good season He did it against the earnest and vehement protest of every friend so far as I know who had any idea of what was impending The field has been absolutely open and free ever since to any candidate who could give a reasonable promise of carrying enough of the doubtful states to secure election A sound republican who can now convince the party that he could probably get more votes than any other sound republican in the doubtful states—would be sure of the cordial support of those who have heretofore pushed Blaine"

Is it true Mr Reid that Mr Blaine's friends in New York have been pushing Blaine in spite of his letter of declination?"

"So far as I know there is nothing in that I certainly have not been concerned in any combination or organization to push him, nor have I reason to suppose that any of the other gentlemen named in the Philadelphia letter have been I have waited and I think all are waiting to see if anybody else develops such popular strength as would seem to give assurance of carrying the doubtful states If good ground could be shown for hoping that Sherman could carry New York I should be delighted and would give him the heartiest support I know how The same might be said of Harrison Gresham or Allison If Chauncey M Depew himself, or his most sagacious friends believed that while carrying certain doubtful states in the East he would not run the greatest risks of losing several important republican states in the West I would support him with affection and enthusiasm The Chicago convention when it meets will above all merely personal considerations try to nominate him

[illegible] EQUIVOCATION

Then do you think there is a possibility of Blaine's nomination?

"Yes a possibility Blaine has withdrawn his name as a candidate which was his right The party is engaged in considering the names of other candidates who are offered under the prevailing volunteer system If after full consideration it fails to find any other candidate about whose strength in the doubtful states it feels an equal degree of confidence it may finally conclude as Mr Lincoln did at a certain period of the war, that the volunteer business is played out and that a draft must be ordered The contingency may never occur and at present it is certainly distant but if it should occur I believe the service of the republican party at this time to be in the highest sense, the service of the country and see no reason why Blaine more than any other citizen who has sought and received honors from his party could or should be exempt from its draft To refuse under such circumstances would, in fact seem not unlike desertion in the face of the enemy If the presidency is not an office to be sought as some say, it is certainly not one to be refused I do not know any public man in the United States big enough to undertake to refuse the greatest office on earth without making himself ridiculous or worse"

OPINION AT WASHINGTON.

How Republican Politicians Regard the Blaine Sensation.

WASHINGTON, May 5—Opinion on the Times special is generally divided Among republican politicians in Washington there seems to be no doubt of Blaine's receiving the nomination at Chicago unless he makes, prior to the convention a positive declaration of his refusal to run in the event of receiving the nomination The idea of actively working a boom in Blaine's behalf and with his connivance is ridiculed by Blaine men in congress, because they know that no effort will be required to nominate Blaine if he will accept Sherman is the only candidate against Blaine who will go into the convention with any considerable number of votes pledged to him on the first ballot.

TO THE HIGHLANDS.

The Blaines Will Accompany the Carnegies to Scotland in June.

NEW YORK May 5—Mrs Andrew Carnegie has received a letter from Mrs James G Blaine accepting the invitation to join the Carnegies coaching party through the Scottish highlands about the 6th of June Mr Blaine's friends assert it as an evidence of improved health that he can take such a trip

POTITICAL NOTES.

Utah Democartic Convention.

SALT LAKE Utah May 5—The democratic territorial convention at Ogden elected P L Williams and R C Chambers delegates to the St Louis convention Mormon delegates were excluded the convention declaring that neither members of the people's or any other party could be democrats The resolutions oppose theocratic rule oppose the admission of Utah as a state, and endorse President Cleveland, thanks to the majority of the Utah commission and Gov West for their reports on Utah, especially their protest against statehood for Utah

Presidential Preferences.

NEW YORK May 5—The *Mail and Express* has obtained the following presidential preferences of the elector candidates in New York New Jersey and Connecticut Chauncey M Depew 88 James G Blaine 69 Walter Q Gresham 10 John Sherman, 6 Robert T Lincoln 5, William B Allison, 4, Joseph R Hawley 3 Philip H Sheridan, 2 Benj Harrison Frank Hiscock, Wm M J Sewell, Leland Stanford and B F Butler each 1

THE POPE'S RESCRIPT.

A Protest from a Meeting Presided Over by the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

DUBLIN, May 5—At the request of Catholic members of parliament the lord mayor of Dublin convened a meeting to-day for the purpose of discussing the pope's rescript

Resolutions were adopted traversing the statements by which the pope justified his rescript and assuring his holiness of unalterable attachment to him in his spiritual capacity but firmly and respectfully, but emphatically refusing to recognize his right to intervene in Irish politics

Meetings will be held throughout West Clare to-morrow to protest against the papal rescript on the ground that the pope is ignorant of the sufferings of the people of Clare

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OUR SPRING
Are all in the latest
color low prices
are selling them fast.
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100 Styles to select from
They are excellent.
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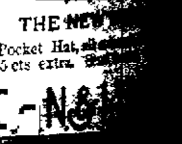

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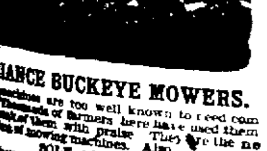

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